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14

VOL. XIX NO. 126— BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

TOWARDS UNITED MUSLIM DEMAND.

Leaders Meet 'In Camera' In Delhi

NO DECISION YET.

NEW DELHI, May 29.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Nationalist Muslim Conference was held this afternoon at the residence of Dr. Ansari.

Among those who attended were Dr. Ansari, Messrs. Mufti Kifayatullah, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Syed Abdulla Brelvi, Dr. Alam and Dr. Syed Mahmud.

The proceedings were held in camera but it is understood that Dr. Ansari explained to the Committee the different formulæ which had been suggested at the Bhopal conference to bridge the gulf between the different schools of political thought amongst Musulmans. No definite decision however, was reached. The Committee meets at 10 a.m. to-morrow.—A.P.

MUSLIMS' SEPARATE REPRESENTATION.

BENGAL DIE-HARD'S VIEWS.

Mr. A.H. Ghuznavi, M.L.A., in a Press statement relating to the decisions of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference reached this week at Lahore, emphasises that the present method of separate representation can be altered by the Muslim members of any legislature only if, three-fourths majority demand it and if the demand is again confirmed by the same majority of Muslims at the next Council meeting.

Mr. Ghuznavi adds that no other decision will be acceptable to the Muslims.—A. P.

Hindi Pracharak's Residence Searched In Ankola.

(From A Correspondent.)

ANKOLA, May 29.

To-day morning the Ankola fouzdar suddenly searched the residence of Pandit Sidhnathpant, Hindi Pracharak and Manager, Hindustani Seva Dal Camp. No objectionable thing was found. The Pandit is now conducting Hindi classes in the local Santadurga temple where the last satyagraha camp was situated.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, May 28.

Mr. Anantrai Prabhashanker Pattani, who was a companion of his Highness, is appointed the Hazur Secretary.

Mr. Ponabhai, the new Superintendent of Police is overhauling the whole department by personally attending to all important matters.

The abode of the untouchables is at a very great distance from the town, and it being a very unhealthy place, many petitions to change the abode have been made by the depressed classes. Mahatma Gandhiji made a mention of this, when he last came to Bhavnagar, but so far these have fallen on deaf ears.

JODHPUR BANS PUBLIC MEETINGS.

To Prevent Khadi Propaganda.

(From A Correspondent).

BEAWAR, May 27.

The Jodhpur State had put a ban on public meetings, processions and picketing in Jodhpur and suburbs for a period of one month.

The Marwar Youth League whose activities were intended to be checked had resolved to defy the order of the State, but in view of the intervention of some local workers, the defiance has been temporarily suspended.

The trouble originated from an announcement of the Youth League to take out processions to popularise Khadi and Charkha.

CONFERENCE AT BARDOLI ASHRAM.

Pattani, Collector And Father Elwin See Gandhiji.

PEASANTS DEMAND REINSTATEMENT OF VILLAGE HEADMAN.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE TO MEET IN SEPT.

BARDOLI, May 29.

The Collector is daily visiting the villages of Bardoli Taluka and urging people to pay land revenue. He visited this morning Akoti village which is said to have suffered most in the last Civil Disobedience Movement.

The Collector called the villagers to the village school. The leaders of the village pleaded inability to pay. They also demanded reinstatement of the village headman who has resigned in pursuance of the Civil Disobedience Movement. The Collector promised to consider the question. The new village headman complained of social boycott being practised against him.

The Collector then proceeded to Bamani village. Here also the villagers pleaded inability to pay more than what they had been paying. He returned to Bardoli this evening and proceeded to confer with Mahatma Gandhi in the Swaraj Ashram.—A.P.

SIR PRABHASHANKER PATTANI AT GANDHIJI'S ASHRAM.

BARDOLI, May 29.

Sir P. D. Pattani arrived here this afternoon from Bhavnagar. He was received at the station by Mr. Mahadeo Desai, Gandhiji's secretary. He immediately proceeded to confer with Mahatma Gandhi. He is staying with Mr. Gandhiji in the Swaraj Ashram.—A.P.

FATHER ELWIN SEES GANDHIJI.

BARDOLI, May 29.

Rev. Fr. Elwin of the Christa Seva Sangh, clad in Khaddar, has arrived here to stay with Gandhiji for about a week.—A.P.

R. T. C. ANNOUNCEMENT IMMINENT?

—:o:—

Eight More Members.

SIMLA, May 29.

Following to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council, political circles in Simla consider that an announcement regarding a meeting of the Federal Structure Committee in London in the first week of September is imminent.

It is understood that the names of eight additional members proposed for the Structure Committee were considered.—A. P.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

To Meet In September.

SIMLA, May 29.

It is officially announced that the Federal Structure Committee meets in London not later than 5th September 1931.—A.P.

RS. 2 LAKHS FOR CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

Gujrat Congress Committee's Decision.

BARDOLI, May 29

A meeting of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee was held this afternoon, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel presiding. Budget allotment amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs to be devoted to constructive work in different district was passed and a Committee was appointed to frame a constitution for the G. P. C. C.

Members Of G. P. C. C. In Bardoli

BARDOLI, May 29.

About 100 members of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee have arrived here in connection with the adjourned general meeting of that body.—A.P.

PARCELS BY AIR TO BRITAIN.

SIMLA, May 29.

Parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be accepted by the Indian Post Offices for transmission by air from Karachi. The first despatch will be sent by aeroplane leaving Karachi on the 11th June, 1931. Rates of postage and other conditions are being notified in a postal notice.—A.P.

60 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED AT DHROL

—:o:—

More Satyagrahis Going

(From Our Correspondent).

WADHWAN CAMP, May 28.

News have come here that the Dhrol State authorities have arrested 60 volunteers on Tuesday. An appeal is put forward before the youths of Kathiawar to respond to the call of the State and to make good enrolment of volunteers.

This action of the small State is much resented by the public. The situation is becoming worse day by day.

Sjt. Fulchandbhai's call, it is learnt, will be well responded to by the young blood of Kathiawar. The examples of Vanod and Morvi are still alive in the hearts of the people of Kathiawar, and the unique success that is achieved at both the places by the Satyagrahis.

A batch is to start for Dhrol and volunteers are coming from different places like Dhrangadhra, Wadhwan City, Limbdi and other places of Kathiawar.

LATHI CHARGE CAUSES SENSATION

Volunteers From Dholera Reach Dhrol.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHROL, May 29.

The lathi charge at Dhrol has created consternation in Kathiawar. On Thursday evening a party of 13 volunteers, under Sjt. Mohanlal Kavi's leadership, arrived from Dholera Samiti, singing national songs and holding the national flag. The Bhavnagar Congress Committee President Sjt. Jagjiwandas Sanghvi also arrived from Bhavnagar.

Batches from Limbdi and other places are expected. Dhrol authorities have not yet returned the national flag.

CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

—:o:—

French Chamber Passes Vote

M. BOUILLON'S TIRADE AGAINST M. BRIAND.

Paris.—There was a battle in air when the Chamber this afternoon decided to start immediately a debate on foreign affairs with the fate of Government as the issue. M. Franklin Bouillon fired the first broadside developing an interpellation "on the necessity of immediately replacing M. Briand whose methods have led French policy to new failures at Geneva."

SPOKE IN THE WHEEL.

M. Briand declared that the "Wheel of Austro-German unity had been effectively spoked" and that Franco-Italian relations were evolving towards complete agreement.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVT.

Paris.—The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in Government by 318 votes to 261 at the conclusion of the debate on Foreign affairs.—Reuter.

RIOTING IN ROME CEASES

But Passions Still Run High

LONDON, May 28.

Rome.Passions aroused yesterday by collisions between Fascists and Roman Catholics still run high. Troops patrol streets and pickets are stationed on bridges, but there has been no repetition of rioting apart from isolated skirmishes provoked by students.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA ROWDIES' EFFORTS TO CREATE TROUBLE FRUSTRATED

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Excepting for some disturbance in Mechhuabazar Street in front of Raja Digambar Mitter's house, Mohurrum celebrations this year passed off peacefully in Calcutta and suburbs, including the mill districts.

A big procession of Muslims consisting of about a hundred "Lathials" were creating a row at a place and mounted police who accompanied the processionists failed to persuade the crowd to move. Suddenly they made an attempt to break through the main gate of a mess, occupied by a few Bengalis and showered brickbats at those who occupied the verandah. Their alleged grievance was that a cocoanut shell was thrown from the mess upon the crowd, but it was not supported by those who happened to pass by the scene.

ROWDY LATHIALS.

When it was found that the main gate could not be broken through, the crowd turned its attention to the shops which remained open. A sweetmeat stall was partially damaged and instantly others were closed. The Lathials chased the crowd through the adjoining lanes and repeated their attack upon the mess.

The situation appeared to be alarming when the Assistant Commissioner with a posse of mounted police arrived on the scene and made the crowd move forward. A little later a flying squad from Headquarters came to the place and brought the situation under control. Constables have been posted at the gate of the mess.—A.P.

PEACEFUL MOHURRUM IN UPPER INDIA.

SIMLA, May 29.

Reports from several stations in Upper India including Allahabad, Delhi and Simla show that Mohurrum celebrations passed off peacefully.—A. P.

PEACEFUL MOHURRAM IN DELHI.

NEW DELHI, May 29.

The Mohurrum procession which paraded the city last night attracted a large crowd and passed off peacefully early this morning. Subsequently, another Tazia procession was taken out to Sahmardan for burial which also passed off peacefully.—A.P.

Rome.—Sardinian anarchist Schirru has been sentenced to death on charge of plotting attempt to assassinate Mussolini. A later message stated he was shot at dawn on Friday.—Reuter.

TIRUPUR TODDY PICKETERS BEATEN

Flags And Caps Removed.

DEPRESSED CLASS' ATTACK ON CONGRESSMEN.

(From A Correspondent).

MADRAS, May 29.

Last evening peaceful pickets of toddy shops at Tiruppur were assaulted by rowdies. It appears that a batch of volunteers returning home after picketing were pursued by about 200 persons, mostly belonging to the depressed classes and attacked with brickbats. Khadi caps, flags and posters were forcibly removed from the volunteers.

For four furlongs a hot chase continued. Throwing of stones resulted in injuries to passers-by. Violence was used on Sjt. Easwara Murthi Govindas, President, Tiruppur Congress Committee.

Money, clothes and valuables were forcibly taken away from persons connected or not with the Congress. A junior zemindar and enthusiastic Congress worker suffered the worst. As a result of the assault, he swooned and first aid had to be given.

Sandals, slippers and stones were freely used in fight. After beating the volunteers, the rowdies retired to toddy shops.

Sjts. C. Rajagopalachari and T. Prakasam will visit Tiruppur on June 1.

BANGALORE CONVENT FATALITIES

Only 7 Died And Not 38.

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, May 29.

An official report from Bangalore in connection with the Convent fatalities says that 38 persons were attacked of whom only 7 died.

BANGALORE CONVENT TRAGEDY.

BANGALORE, May 29.

Apropos of the Good Shepherd Convent tragedy the Health Officer, Bangalore Cantonment announces that the total cases affected were 38 and total death seven, including two European nuns. The source of infection is still unlocated and viscera, etc are being examined by medical experts. The authorities hold that there was no infection in the food as, in that case, all the inmates would have been affected.—A.P.

Quiet Tabut Procession At Nagpur.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, May 29.

To-day being the last day of Moharrum thousands of people both Hindus and Muslims assembled on the Etwari and Mahal main roads to witness the passing of tabuts for immersion. The procession passed through quietly. Elaborate police arrangements had been made.

CAWNPORE GIRL KIDNAPPED DURING LAST RIOTS.

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, May 29.

Cawnpore police have just discovered a kidnapping case. During the recent riots, the daughter of one Ramprashad, resident of Premnagar, who is still missing since the riots, could not be traced until yesterday, when the police discovered her residing in a village Muktepur in Cawnpore District with a prostitute.

It is learnt that the police got clue from a letter sent by the girl herself secretly through some Thakur.

The girl has been released on bail, while the prostitute is in police custody.

PALITANA NOTES.

(From Our Correspondent).

PALITANA, May 28.

Swadeshi propaganda is progressing day by day and the public is realising the gospel of Swadeshism.

The State should see to the deplorable condition of the poor farmers and stop the autocracy of subordinate officials of Revenue Department.

ECHO OF LAST CONGRESS

Allegation Of Fraud Disproved

SURPLUS RECEIPT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 29.

The Working Committee of the Reception Committee of the last Congress session which, among other things, considered to-day the report of the sub-committee appointed to enquire into certain allegations, resolved that it agree with the findings of the sub committee that greater check may have been exercised, but there was no reason for the disapproval of the manner in which the executive distributed the 1287 out of 1800 tickets printed for the Subjects Committee and 3270 out of 3500 for open session. In the opinion of the Committee no fraud has been committed.

Regarding the deficit Rs. 870 in the last Khadi Exhibition which the Committee had granted in the previous meeting and regarding which a legal notice was served on the committee restraining them from making the grant, a sub-committee consisting Doctor Chothram Gidwani Acharya Gidwani, Swami Govindanand Maharaj Rewachand, Messrs Sidhwa and Lalchand was appointed to examine the accounts and after scrutiny of the accounts allow the remaining Rs. 2700 as Rs 6000 has already been granted in spite of the legal notice.

The Chairman ruled out that motion of Mr. Naraindas for granting Rs. 10,000 to relieve unemployment in Karachi as the Reception Committee was not competent to dispose off the surplus constitutionally. Half the surplus is to go to the All-India Congress Committee and half of the Provincial Congress Committee.

BHARAT ITIHAS MANDAL.

Annual Research Conference.

(From A Correspondent.

POONA, May 29.

The annual research conference of the Bharat Itihasa Mandal began on Friday morning at 7-30. The president Mr. Vaidya was welcomed by the audience. Important papers on "Chauth" and "Sardeshmukhi," historical record of the Nizam's State currency in Shivaji's times by Mr. Vaidya, Prof. Potdar, Mr. Kale and others were read in the morning.

CONFERENCES IN EAST KANDESH.

—:o:—

Sardar Vallabhbhai Will Have Busy Time.

JALGAON, May 29.

Three conferences are to be held at Shahada in West Khandesh under the presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on 30th and 31st May, namely, the "Peasants' Conference" under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, the "Lewa Patidar (Gujar) Conference" and the "Bhil Conference".

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrives here on the evening of the 30th and will receive several addresses.

As Mr. Vallabhbhai himself belongs to the Patidar community a large number of persons are expected to attend. Sardar Pate leaves on the night of 31st May for Khamgaon where he goes to preside at the Berar Provincial Political Conference to be held on 1st and 2nd June. Another conference called the Ladies' Conference will also be held at Khamgaon on the same dates, at which it is expected that Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya will preside.—A.P.

JAWAHARLAL ENJOINS OBSERVANCE OF DELHI PACT.

TRIVENDRUM, May 28.

Pandit Jawharlal Nehru received three addresses of welcome from various bodies including Travancore branch of the States' People's Conference. Replying to the address he said that India wanted three things: political freedom, economic freedom and social freedom, and emphasised the necessity of strict observance of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.—A.P.

PROF. PICCARD'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Most Marvellous Flight.

IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC DATA OBTAINED.

LONDON, May 28.

The Courageous aeronauts for whom all Central Europe was scanning the skies all day long until even German manufacturers of balloon finally abandoned the hope, spent last night in the Gurgl glacier near Merango on which they descended smoothly yesterday, after reaching an altitude of 16,000 meters. Credit for making the discovery belongs to the innkeeper of Gurgl who saw a clear atmosphere the balloon flying on Oetztal Alps and sped it with a rescue party of customs and police officials. Prof. Piccard and Mr. Kipfer have arrived at the village of Gurgl. They say that they have had marvellous flight and that the most important scientific data have been obtained. They slept last night in a gondola and at daybreak walked to the valley.—Reuter.

78 LAKHS FOR DERBY SWEEP

According to the Calcutta correspondent of the "Evening News of India" the draw for the Royal Calcutta Turf Club Derby Sweep takes places on Saturday (May 30) night. He learns that the total amount collected for the sweep is Rs. 78 lakhs and that there will be two sets of prizes, but a final decision will not be taken till just prior to the draw.

CLASSIC COLT FOR INDIA.

Aga Khan's Costaki Pasha Arrives.

Among several horses recently shipped to India is the classically bred Costaki Pasha, who will carry the Aga Khan's livery in this country.

A five-year old bay-colt Costaki Pasha has had a short season at the stud. He is by Gainsborough out of Cos and had a brilliant career as a two-year old. He did not quite justify the early promise in his next season and has only shone over a short course. Last year the Whatcombe colt won the Cork and Orrery Stakes (£1,370) at Ascot.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

JULY.

New York, May 29.

Previous closing rate	8.59
To-day's opening rate	8.65
Difference	plus .06
To-day's closing rate	8.71
Difference	plus .12
Broach Expectation J/A	Rs. 171/8
Broach Expectation A/M	Rs. 183.

New York market will be closed to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY

Liverpool, May 29.

Liverpool market was closed today.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 29.

Silver Ready	12-1 3/8
Lower	7/16
Silver Forward	12-1 3/8
Lower	3/8

Tone of the market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 29.

1st Settlement	42	5	0
2nd Settlement	41	13	0

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UNPRECEDENTED Boons offered by a purely Swadeshi Life Office to influential and BONA FIDE Life Insurance Producers and Organisers. Gentlemen offering cash security and fidelity Bonds preferred. Apply with fullest particulars to Box No. 950 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T 3053

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T R 5130

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, when they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the Eighth day of June, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company at Mahendra Mansions, Fort, Bombay, at which place and time all the Shareholders of the Company are requested to attend.

AGENDA.

1. The Liquidators will place before the Shareholders a statement containing particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the Liquidation of the Company as required by Section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies' Act.
2. The Liquidators will also place before the Shareholders for consideration and acceptance offer for the sale of the outstandings of the Bank.

P. B. GORADIA,
N. J. SHAH,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 28th May, 1931.
3075

Tender.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust at his Office at Esplanade Road, Fort upto 3 p. m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of June, 1931, for the supply of the following during 1931-32:—

(1) Shahabad Stone Slabs 2½" to 3". Approximately 34,555 Sq. ft.

and

(2) Electric Bulbs and Fittings.

Form of tender and specification for each of the above 2 items can be had at Rupee One for each copy from the Trust Engineer's Office.

Tender forms will not be sent by V. P. P.

(Sd.) D. N. BARIA
L. C. E.,
Senior Assistant Engineer.
28-5-1931.
3057

Public Notices

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Rs. 5-8-0 per share (Rupees Five and annas eight only) free of Incom-tax for the year ending 31st December, 1930, has been declared and will be paid to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 3rd day of May, 1931, on and after MONDAY, the 1st June, 1931, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 59, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, from 12 Noon to 4 p. m. (S. T.)

Dividend warrants will be posted to shareholders at their registered addresses in due course.

An intimation of change of address should be given to the Company.

By Order of The Board,
For the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd.,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
H. H. SAWYER.
Manager.

Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th May, 1931.
3062

NOTICE

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 24020 of the Gwalior Cement Company, Limited, (Incorporated in the Gwalior State) in the name of Babu Champa has been lost. A new certificate will be issued unless any claim is made upon the said certificate and the same is produced at the Company's Office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 7 days hereof.
3069

Legal Notices

NOTICE

To,
THE CREDITORS OF
Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT,

A MEETING of the Creditors of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat will be held at 4 p.m., on SUNDAY, the 7th day of June, 1931, at the Pedhi of Messrs. Mamraj Ramphagat, Mumbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay to consider the letter dated 16th May, 1931, addressed by certain creditors to the Trustees, and the proposals about future administration of the trusts.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1931.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
3073

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE-TO-DAY AT 3 P. M. (S. T.) AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLLENTS' LABORATORY GOODS AT HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of V. Desika Chari and others. (Insolvents) traded as White Kerosene and Mineral Oil Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 30th May, 1931, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at the said Insolvents' Laboratory premises at Bible Society Building, (4th floor), Hornby Road, Fort, the following:—

One lot Laboratory instruments, chemicals, and weighing scales (in show cases, tables, chairs, electric ceiling fan, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Sold Into Bondage As The Love Boat Sailed!

You will laugh and cry over the glowing love romance of little Ming Toy, the Chinese Sing Song girl sold on the Love Boat, and the brave, handsome American, Billy Benson.

With
LUPE VELEZ
LEWIS AYRES
ED. G. ROBINSON
EDGAR NORTON
E. ALYN WARREN
HENRY KOLKER
MARY FORBES
TETSU KOMAI,
CHARLES MIDDLETON

A MONTA BELL Production

EAST is WEST

Cannons to right of them
Cannons to left of them
Cannons in front of them
Volleyed in thundered

And yet the dashing hero of the unique romance rushed forward unmindful of the danger ahead—

See to-day a thrilling drama withthrobbing emotions of unparalleled Love

Commencing To-day.

RANJITS RINGING ROMANCE

Queen OF Love

Featuring
Miss SULOCHANA
Supported by
D. BILIMORIA, S. BABURAO
BABA VYAS and GHORI.

Directed by
Mr. NANUBHAI DESAI.
Cameraman
PANDURANG NAIK

Time 5, 7, 9, and 11
Saturday and Sunday at 3 P. M.

WEST END CINEMA.

New Play "LADHAI NANTAR" by Mr. B. V. Warerkar, will shortly be staged.

V. B. PENDHARKAR

Presents on

TO-DAY 30th May at 9 P.M.

SUNDAY 31st May at 3-30 P.M.

N. G. KAMATNURKAR'S

New Play **SAJJAN** New Play

Grant Road: ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

LALITKALADARSHA

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THE BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY LIMITED

have very great pleasure in announcing that they have secured the Wolseley Company's magnificent Bombay Showroom, with its excellent Service Station, and that they have been appointed Wolseley Distributors for Bombay Presidency, Kathiawar and Hyderabad State. They will carry on this business under the name of

THE BOMBAY PREMISES

✶ METROPOLITAN MOTORS LD

The change-over, which will be carried out without inconvenience to owners of Wolseley Cars, will come into effect on the 1st of June next. Until that date the Wolseley Company continues business as hitherto, and they have in stock a few 1931 models, imported prior to the recent increase in duty, which they are selling at the old prices.

THE BOMBAY SHOWROOM

WOLSELEY MOTORS (1927) LIMITED

take this opportunity of stating that in putting into effect the change of policy indicated above and in selecting Messrs. The Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency to be Wolseley Distributors, the Company has carefully studied its Customers' interests and present and prospective owners of Wolseley Cars may be satisfied that they will receive every courtesy and attention under the new arrangement. Service to Wolseley Cars will be carried out as before at Sandhurst Bridge under expert supervision and by mechanics trained to Wolseley practice

¶ *The Company is at present making its own arrangements to maintain, as in the past, a comprehensive stock of replacement parts for all Wolseley Models. This bulk Spare Parts Depot will be established in Bombay and final details of the plan will be announced shortly.*

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Antiseptic Shaving Stick
To whiten your Teeth and to refresh your mouth
For profuse, creamy lather and smooth shave.
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Useful to all sound and sick, child and old.
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No Soap ..... Price -/8/- ..... No FAT
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BOMBAY—Kalbadevi Road, Hathi Building.
POONA AGENT—C. POPATLAL & CO., MOTI CHAWK

TILDEN TENNIS PARTY FOR INDIA!

South Club's Invitation To Japan

The Calcutta South Club who have won for themselves a world recognition and brought out a team of lawn tennis players from France including the great Cochet and subsequently the International Team of Great Britain have been in correspondence with the Lawn Tennis Association of Japan and the Tilden Tennis Tours Inc. ever since the English team left this country.

Although some progress has been made, it is much too early to say anything definite about the scheme and the report as published in some local contemporaries, the South Club Officials maintain, are premature and in some points inaccurate.

In the first place it is not correct to say that the visit of a team of American lawn tennis players to India in the cold weathere is not likely to materialise on the score of cost.

The fact is that Mr. Burt Cortelyon who is the general manager of the Tilden Tennis Tours Inc. had been written to, to bring down his team to India from Australia on their way to Europe. But as yet no reply has been received from him.

HOPING TO HEAR FROM T.T.T.

The South Club are still hoping to receive some sort of reply from the management of the American team of professional lawn tennis players and so unless something definite is learnt on the point, the visit of the team is not altogether beyond the pale of possibilities.

It may be interesting to know that the Tilden touring party consists of W. T. Tilden, F. T. Hunter, Vincent, Richards and Karel Kozsluh—who all make the world's foremost professional players. As such the "fee" naturally is likely to be quite big.

Concerning the fact that the visit of the M.C.C. would pump out a round sum from this country and that tennis fixtures are not "gate-crashers" in the sense foot-ball matches are, it may still be confidently stated that the Whirlwind of American Lawn Tennis Courts, is sure to make an arresting draw.

MR. OKAMOTO'S GOOD WORK.

A similar invitation to what was issued to the T. T. T. (Tilden Tennis Tour, Inc.), was sent to the Japan Lawn Tennis Association through Mr. S. Okamoto when he left India sometime after the termination of the invitation tournament.

Mr. Okamoto, who has associated himself with the cause of Indian Lawn Tennis has done good work in co-operation with Mr. Senda, one of the Vice-Presidents of the club since his arrival home and as a result of this, the South Club have received a message from Japan which reads as follows:—

"Consulted Senda, Okamoto will try sending best team including one or two Davis players during December provided you guarantee one thousand pound sterling and half gates. If Davis players unable may cancel trip. Will declare members name later."

THREE DARVIS CUP PLAYERS ESSENTIAL.

The South Club have sent back a reply intimating the practical difficulties of agreeing to Japan's terms as the M. C. C. would be in India during the time and naturally the "gate" is sure to be small.

The South Club promised the Japan I. T. A. a guaranteed sum of £700 and a share in the net receipts over Rs. 1,200 and made a definite stipulation that it was essential that the team which is to be composed of five members must include at least three Davis Cup players. Incidentally, they have mentioned the following leading Japanese players for inclusion:—

(1) Takeichi Harada.
(2) Hyotaro Satoh.
(3) Jero Satoh, (Waseda University) and present Single Champion Japan).
(4) Ohta.
(5) Miki.

The terms proposed by the South Club include carriage expenses to the leading tennis centres in this country and there is nothing to doubt that all the provincial tennis centres will avail of the opportunity of seeing the Japanese "stars" in action if the scheme materialise. A good deal of development is expected in near future while it is understood that Mr. Senda will be back in India during August next.

HARD COURTS AT WOODBURN PARK.

The South Club's enterprise for the betterment of the game in India is too well-known. It is interesting to learn that they are trying to set up another innovation at the Woodburn Park. The grass courts there were lavishly praised by such a reputed critic of Tennis technicalities as Mr. Walls Meyers of the International Lawn Tennis Team of Great Britain. The South Club have applied to the Calcutta Corporation from whom they received in the past every facilities, for sanction to lay six hard courts in the Park.—"Liberty."

FUTURE HIGH JUMP RECORD

Negros' Role In Olympics.

Richmond Landon, former Olympic champion, set a mark of seven feet as the future high jump record and predicts that it will be attained by a Negro athlete.

Dr. E. Albert Kinley, former Tufts College sprinter and now an X-ray specialist in Boston, agrees with the old Olympic ace, albeit the doctor's opinion is arrived at through a more technical approach.

Landon, since his Olympic conquest at Antwerp in 1920, ha kept in close touch with his pet event. He has done no competitive work for several years, it is true, but you always will find him, with a badge on his manly chest, serving as inspector or judge at track meets.

So astute a student of form and ability is he that, immedlately after watching George Sptiz in a few preliminary hopes at the Millrose games, he offered 5 to 1 that the N. Y. U. freshman would shatter the world indoor record. But Landon does not pretend to be an expert anatomist.

He has a rough idea that bones and muscles are to be found under the human skin. He is not however, on intimate terms with hte medial maleolus or the greater trochanter. Either one might come up and give him a friendly slap on the back and escape his recognition. And he spends little time in sober contemplation of hte gastrocnemius. the long peroneus or the tensor of the fascia lata.

SEES NEGRO EXCEL IN HIGH LEAPING

But he has kept his good eye in action when Charley Major. Negro high jump champion of two or three years ago, and other dusky-hued aces have been performing, and he followed with particular interest the work of Howard Spencer, the Geneva College Negro, who, with a leap of 6 ft. 5 inches, landed second place in the recent national indoor championships. From such observation and study he is convinced that the Negro will be the dominant figure in the high leaping of the future.

"The Negro is built for it." Landon declares, "and as soon as he appreciates his latent possibilities and combines with modern high jump form that competitie spark which was found in Gans, Dixon Langford and Johnson, the sky, or thereabouts, will be the only limit to his achievements.

"The Negro's long, lifting leg muscles should prove a tremendous advantage. Under the right conditions the best of the race should be capable of raising the high jump mark inches beyond the range of the whites. A mark of seven feet on better would not surprise me and I am convinced that it will come sooner or later.

"The black race, under present conditions, works under a handicap. In our track meets they are far out numbered by white rivals in the competition and they no doubt sense an interracial hostility in every gallery. And you can't be bothered by such items if you are to deliver your best efforts in an event like the high jump. Perhaps if the Olympic games were set down in the heart of Africa, a seven-foot record would come immediately. It is sure to come when the right man, equipped with the right form and with the competitive fortitude of the great Negro fighters, has a fair shot at it."

LONGER BONES GIVE ADVANTAGE

Dr. Kinley, discussing on the same topic a few minutes later, was not quite so easy to follow. Anatomical items, such as astragals, naviculars, internal cuneiforms metatarsals, phalanges, etc., came rolling out as he compared the bone structure of the Negro and the white foot, and those jaw-breakers were followed by references to the above mentioned gastrocnemius, ongperoneus, tensor of the fascia ata and other of their muscular neighbours. A pencil sketch by the medical man, however, helped to explain his points.

That sketch showed that the bones of the typical Negro were much longer than those of the typical white foot.

Dr. Kinley called particular attention to the difference in the length of the heel bones, and indicated the greater leverage that should be developed from the long heel bone of the Negro.

And he too declared there is every reason to expect the Negro to dominate in the high jump, and that when the limit in achievement was attained it would place the world record several notches above the present mark of six feet eight and a fraction inches.

"Already the broad jump achievements of Ned Gourdin, of Harvard; Sol Butler, and those Negro athletes who have followed them, indicate what the race can do in combining speed with jumping—every one of them hettered 25 feet. And with the long-boned and long-muscled feet and legs they should show and in time will show to a distinct advantage over the shorter muscled whites."

The ideal biscuit for the kiddies!

These biscuits are made with Glaxo. Nourishing for Children. Favourites with all.....

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The most Infallible Specific for Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Consumption, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Venereals, Menstrual and other irregularities in women and diseases resulting from Youthful Indiscretions and Loss of Vitality. Backed by 20 years' reputation and recipient of numerous Gold Medals and 1st Class Certificates of Merit.

One Bottle of 60 Pills—Rs. 10.

Siddha Iodized Sarasaparilla (Dhanvantri Nignantu)

Effect of this Nectar may be noticed even in the very first dose. Very delicious preparation for summer and the Best Remedy for cooling the system and improving the powers of memory. If taken regularly for some time such troublesome diseases as Gonorrhoea, Albuminuria, Urinary, Bladder and Kidney complaints and Anaemia will be rooted out.

One Bottle of 6 oz.—Rs. 2-8-0.

Amritamalaka Taila (Yoga Ratnakaram)

Eminently Suited for this hot Summer. The best Bathing Oil to remove excessive heat in the system, cool the brain and promote good sleep. A Boon to Brain-workers. A regular use of it strengthens the powers of memory, turns grey hair jet black; even increases the weight of the body.

One Bottle of 6 oz.—Rs. 2-0-0.

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Post Box 151. Manager—V. Raghupathi, B. A. B.L. Tel:—"Kalpam".
Agents:—WILFRED ELIEZER, Fodder Bldg., Hathy Baug, 5, Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay,
C. PATEL & CO., Richey Road, Bridge, Ahmedabad.

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1 bottle of 20 pills, Rupees TWO.

Hon. Col. D. Dawes Pelley Bart., B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal "Eclectic Medical College, MADRAS. Writes:—"BEEJ BUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.

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A VISIT TO NAVSARI.

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

(BY A NOSHAKRA).

A visit to this ancient town of Parsis, after the lapse of a number of years, by one who has lived therein about a couple of decades ago for about as many decades, reveals to him many new interesting features, and brings back to his memory old incidents which refuse to be obliterated from memory, old structures yielding place to new and better ones, old pieces of land which were no better than waste-land turned either into fertile land, or into gardens with beautiful bungalows erected thereon, thanks to the munificence of persons who take pride in saying: "this is my own native land", and doing their mite for her; or to those who after "scouring the high seas" in the four corners of the world spend the evening of their lives in cosy corners here.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

If the progress of a town is to be judged by the progress it makes in its civic administration, certainly this town can claim that achievement. Comparisons are odious, but candid views may be given without disparaging the work of old administrations or unduly patting the present one on the back. Its roads are decidedly better than they were ever before (and I am assured they will be better still in the near future). They are better watered than before. Thank God the slow slumbering bullock cart with its leaky leather hose has disappeared. Removal of cutchera also receives greater attention than before. The old scenes of heaps of cutchera lying for hours and sometimes days together, at the end of every street or lane, are not observable now, except perhaps at a few places and that too on a small scale. Were I disposed to be critical I could find much to comment on; but I forbear, resting content with the slow, but steady progress so far made, realising as I do that even the much-vaunted civic administrations of big cities (Bombay not excluded) I have visited is unpardonably guilty in these respects. Distinct changes for the better are noticeable everywhere. It is to be hoped that the present able and energetic Mayor—the Noshakras take justifiable pride in calling the head of the civic administration a "Mayor"—Mr. Framroze R. Dabu, of whose activities permanent residents speak so well, will strive his best to make this town worthy for—old Noshakra heroes to live in! There are many things yet undone.

WATER WORKS.

Another institution in which this town can legitimately take pride is its water-works, which, thank God, has at last come into existence after the scheme had been incubated by the proverbially slow Gaekwari hen for a number of yeras. Readers of the "Chronicle" will remember that about a decade ago when I visited this town I saw the skeleton of the Water-works (rather the small "seed" which has now germinated into a big tree) in the shape of two boring wells covered up which gave the appearance of the graves of some persons dead a century ago—I remember well the phraseology used by me then—and the authorities sleeping over it in their characteristic style (I refrain from calling it Rip-Van-Winklean). My comments, as I learnt afterwards caused considerable flutter in the official dovecots. And though several years passed after that, I am glad to find now that those "graves" have disappeared, and the engines are working the wells which give water supply to the whole town. But, pray, why are the authorities not availing themselves of electrical energy from the electrical company which has been in existence for a decade, i.e., long before the works were started. This would reduce the working expenses considerably. I am told that where electrical energy is available its utilisation by the water works reduces the working expenses. Then why this exclusiveness. My lay mind cannot understand all that. Perhaps the authorities may have good reasons which the public at large will be glad to know. Else they will all draw their own inferences, which may not be favourable to the authorities.

Shall I say the water works scheme is a blessing or a mixed evil. I shall prefer to exclaim in the proverbial phraseology "O ye dear Water-works, in spite of all my faults, I love thee still" (I do not know whether the love shall be for evermore.)

A TEAR OF SORROW

In spite of my infatuation for modern conveniences, I cannot help shedding a tear of sorrow at the divine sight which has, is now a rarity! Gone are the days when lovely maidens clad in saris of variegated hues were going to the reputed wells of "sweet" waters trotting and ambulating with maidenly grace and charm, and ideal manual jerks, with empty pots on their heads, then drawing water, putting their slim little bodies in action, from wells with suppleness and agility peculiar to the fair sex, chit-chatting, laughing or ventilating their spleen against the world in general and some one in particular; for to them the place is their club, their pleasure resort and their Scandal Point, somewhat like the village pump well-known to Western readers. It has also practically snatched away the income of young or old widows and—Lord bless 'em—hags, who used to earn a few annas daily by supplying potable water to comparatively rich families. After wiping off that sad tear let me admit it has helped many a family in bringing protable water either to their very door and rooms or in drawing it from public water-taps which are put at several places. Complaints are heard about the water-tax, which though not very high is looking to the capacity of residents whose maintenance mostly depends on money earned abroad, rather high. It is hoped some relief will be given them in these days of poor income everywhere, and facilities will be offered of water-taps put at every street corner. The drainage work which is inseparably associated with the water-works it I learn, shortly to be taken up in right earnest, which it is hoped will be done in such a way as to obviate the necessity of constant diggings and rediggings.

(A few more impressions of my visit will be given in a subsequent issue.)

COMMONS "SCENE"

Woman Removed From The Gallery

LONDON, (By Mail).

While a Labour member was speaking in the House of Commons a woman in the gallery shouted out in a shrill voice. "Release the Meerut prisoners."

She was immediately removed.

The incident only momentarily diverted the attention of the House, and Mr. Sawyer, who was speaking at the time, ignored the interruption and continued his speech. The Superintendent of Police was at once informed, and with other officers went to the gallery, and the attendant in charge handed the woman over to the police.

Mr. J. F. Shillaker, Labour M.P. for Acton, said the woman was one of a deputation from Hammersmith, Acton, Southall, Harrow, and Uxbridge, who called at the House and saw him and other M.P.'s. "Their object," said Mr. Shillaker, "was to demand the unconditional release of the Meerut prisoners. We informed them that we could not accept this, but that we would do our best to expedite the completion of the trial. We pointed out that the prisoners were defending themselves and it would be most unfair to do anything to impair the defence. The deputation came as the result of a conference in Acton and the members belonged to the Communist and I. L. P. parties.

"The three women on the deputation went into the Ladies' Gallery and they gave me a distinct pledge that they would not in any way interrupt the proceedings of the House. As one of them put it, 'They would not let me down.' They had been there only a few minutes when one of them created a scene and was ejected. The two others left shortly afterwards."

Gray Hair And Thyroid Gland

A correspondent writes in "The Literary Digest":—

Premature gray hair and baldness may be due to abnormality of the thyroid gland.

The following case is abstracted from the "Tribune Medicale" (Paris) by "The Medical Herald" (Kansas City, Mo.). It is described as follows:

"At a recent meeting of the Medical Society of the Paris Hospitals, Drs. Sezary and Paul Lefevre presented a patient who, last December, had suffered a serious loss of hair over almost the entire body, namely, on the head, eyebrows, mustache, beard and limbs.

"The remaining hair turned entirely white. At the same time the patient complained of intense debility accompanied by bulging eyes, nervousness, tremor, and palpitation. Despite the absence of goiter, the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism was made and confirmed by the determination of the basal metabolic rate.

"The observations of Zavadowski and of Sainton established a causal relation between the change in the growth of hair and hyperthyroidism. After the thyroid gland had been subjected to radiotherapy, the loss of hair and the whiteness were rapidly corrected, and at the same time the basal metabolic rate was restored to normal.

"The hair regained its pigment in about two weeks, the color beginning at the roots and progressing to the ends. Evidently the discoloration and recoloration of the hair are independent of its growth. Indeed, they proceed more rapidly.

"This observation shows that contrary to general opinion, white hair in instances of this kind can be corrected under the influence of causal therapy.

"Consequently it is possible, in cases in which the whitening of the hair is not physiological, to restore its pigment without dyeing."

"What a splendid dhobi you must have to make all your washing so beautifully white!"

"Dhobi? Why, I washed all these myself with 501 soap."

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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Manager.

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Capital paid up	Rs.	39,90,000
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BACK TO INDIA

—:o:—

Mrs. Kamaladevi's Farewell To Ceylon

(From Our Correspondent.)
COLOMBO, May 24.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who has been in Ceylon for nearly a month, left on the 21st instant for India by the Indian Mail train. A farewell function was arranged in the afternoon at "Clare," the residence of Mrs A. E. de Silva, when a large number of Sinhalese ladies of Colombo were present besides some Tamil ladies who also participated in the farewell.

As Mrs. Chattopadhyaya arrived she was received by Mrs. De Silva, who garlanded her and greeted her, and introduced her to those present. After tea was served, a drawing room meeting was held at which Mrs. De Silva presented a purse to the visitor on behalf of the Sinhalese ladies of Colombo.

Mrs. Chattopadhyaya, in acknowledging the kind gift, said that it was with mixed feelings of joy and sorrow that she was parting from her Ceylon friends. The parting had become much more painful than she thought it would ever be because, when she came out to Ceylon seeking rest she never imagined that she would receive at their hands such overwhelming kindness, so much generosity and such intense consideration. She was rather tired not in working so much as one would imagine but living in an intense atmosphere and particularly the months that she spent in prison.

"A TERRIBLE FIGHTER."

"By temperament," she said, "I am rather a terrible fighter and I love fighting when I have got something to fight for and, therefore, it is really no self-sacrifice for a person like me to be in the thick of the battle. It is not for the joy of fighting but one knows that it is because I feel so intensely."

During her stay in Ceylon she had so much affection and so much love showered on her that she took it as the appreciation by the people of Ceylon of the great ideal for which all Indians were working. She would be carrying back assurances from the people of Ceylon that they also would be able to take their own part in such a campaign, not merely a political campaign but also a great spiritual campaign, which would be of immense benefit to everyone. She noticed the awakening of a yearning for freedom in Ceylon which gave much promise. She hoped that when she visited Ceylon again that spirit would have taken more definite and concrete form.

The gathering then adjourned to the lawn where after some time Mrs. Chattopadhyaya bade every one good-bye and motored to the Central Station to catch her train to India. She will be going to Madras.

ON A PLAYGROUND.

"It seems so significant that we should meet on a playground because we have been taught in the old old philosophy of India that life itself in the world is nothing but a playground," said Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, in an address given by her at the Nalanda Vidyalaya Campbell Place, under the auspices of the Ketawalamulla Progressives, a body of young men, old boys of Nalanda who have formed themselves into a union with the object of doing work on social and economic lines, eschewing politics.

There was a large crowd in the Park.

Mr. J. N. Jinendradasa, Principal of Nalanda, introduced the lecturer in a few words.

Mrs. Chattopadhyaya, in the course of her speech, said that they played with many things. They played with toys, they played with ideas, and they played with actions at different stages of life. They were interested to-day in what was going on in India.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE UNION.

On Wednesday afternoon the members of the Ceylon Women's Franchise Union gave a reception to Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya at the "Rotunda," Stewart Place, Kolluotiya. Lady Dias Bandaranaike, the President, received the visitor and welcomed her on behalf of the Union. An uncut ruby in a pendant of Kandyan workmanship was presented to Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya as a souvenir of her visit to Ceylon.

A group photograph of the gathering with Mrs. Chattopadhyaya on the right of Lady Bandaranaike was taken before the gathering dispersed.

A youth league has been formed in Dohad with Sjts. L. M. Shrikant as president, and Kamalashankar L. Pandye as Secretary.

Brahmanbaria.—Babu Jogesh Chandra Gupta Bidyabhusan was was attacked on the night of May 22 in a railway train at Paghachong station on the Assam Bengal Railway by several unknown men and received extensive stab injuries. He is the headmaster of the Nabinagar Government aided H. E. School. —A. P.

ABOLITION OF KHOTI.

Konkan Peasants' Warn Govt.

(From a Correspondent.)
TALA (Kolaba), May 25.

The 22nd of May 1931 was a memorable day in the history of Tala a stronghold of the Khots in the Kolaba District. Groups of villagers from the surrounding places in their half-naked attire were flocking together since morning and long before the hour of the meeting the village Tala assumed an appearance of a fair. The congregation at the time of the conference which began at 5-30 in the evening numbered about 4,000 a figure which was beyond all expectations of the conveners.

ONE PEASANT CLASS.

In his inaugural address Mr. Chitre deprecated the vile attempts of the Khots in setting one class against the other in order to preserve their rights and appealed the peasants to unite irrespective of their being Marathas, Kunbis, Brahmins, Kayasthas, Mahars, Chamars or Mahomedans or Jews in achieving their common goal of freeing themselves from the thraldom of all the tyrannical classes. He explained how they all belonged to one peasant class, how their salvation lay in their consciousness of this fact and forgetting their differences which were only artificial and tended to make them victims of the Khoti system.

ABOLITION OF KHOTI SYSTEM.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

(1) (a) Whereas the payment of the arrears of the Khot-Phayda for the 7 years from 1924 to 1931 was beyond the capacity of the tenants, this Conference requests the Khots not to exact the payment of the Khoti-Phayda from the tenants and

(b) Ifany of the Khots insisted on the payment of this phayda and tried to realise it by means of confiscation of the personal property of the tenants through Civil Courts this Conference asks the tenants concerned to allow such confiscation but urges on the other villagers not to help such confiscation either by purchasing such property or conveying it.

(2) This Conference asks the peasants not to accept for cultivation under any circumstances any piece of land removed by the Khot from the tenancy of another tenant and urges on all the villagers to carry on social boycott against a peasant going against this resolution.

(3) Since the Government by effecting payment of land revenue without the Khot-phayda at the rate of annas 2/- per rupee for a period of about 10 years from 1915-16 onwards, has indirectly abrogated the right of the Khot to receive Khot-phayda, this Conference requests the Government to introduce a bill in the Council enacting the abolition of the Khoti System by the end of 1931.

INTERRUPTIONS AND THREATS

All through the session the Khots and their henchmen tried to create disturbances in the meeting by frequent interruptions in the speeches and giving threats but their voices were drowned in the vast mass of audience.

About 200 peasants enlisted themselves as members of the Sangh by paying an annual fee of annas 4 each.

SEN GUPTA'S APPEAL TO CONGRESSMEN.

To Save Bengal P. C. Committee

CALCUTTA, May 24.

In the course of an appeal to the Congressmen of Bengal, in connection with the ensuing B. P. C. C. election Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta said:

After long and anxious consideration of the Congress position in Bengal I feel constrained to come to the conclusion that it is my imperative duty to give a clear and definite lead to the people of the province, who love the Congress and have its best interests at heart. The success of every step that I take in this connection will save the Congress from the hands of a coterie of men, who are out to destroy it. Failure will drown the Congress organisation in Bengal in a pool of corruptions, jobberies and frauds, resulting ultimately in its annihilation.

It is up to the Congressmen and various Congress organisations to disown the present Executive of the B. P. C. C. by taking the earliest opportunity to constitute the real Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, representing the true mind of the Congressmen and workers of Bengal. It is for them, with that end in view, to refuse to recognise the returning officers appointed by the present B. P. C. C. other than the Presidents of the District Congress Committees, to conduct the Congress elections independently of that body by electing as returning officers the Presidents or Secretaries of the District Committees either in the Executive Committee meetings or any other member of the Congress in the general meeting called for the purpose, and then to set up a Committee, superseding the coterie of men who have no title to public support and sympathy. If the public and Congressmen of Bengal make no hesitation in responding to my appeal, I am confident there would be an end of the machinery of fraud and bribery.

"AS a veteran motor car owner I've learned a great deal, at first hand, about many different makes of cars. My professional duties—night and day calls at all hours—provide an excellent laboratory for testing the mettle of any automobile. And a year's hard driving—such as I give a car—indicates clearly whether my diagnosis of the car's efficiency was correct.

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"Recently I enjoyed a demonstration of the new Nash Convertible Sedan*. I liked it so well I've prescribed one for myself—as a second car. And I'm going to drive it with the top down—not only to expose myself to the highly beneficial rays of the sun, but also because I'm still young enough to get a thrill out of a spirited open car."

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TO-DAY.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE:—First meeting 8-30 p.m.—Maulana A. Majid presiding.

SUNDAY, MAY 31.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE:—Second meetisg. 8-30 p.m. Acrobatic feast, 4—7 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

Desai.—Mr. Natwarlal Madhavlal Desai, Solicitor, partner in the firm of Messrs. Amin Desai and Co., Solicitors, died at this residence at 4 p.m., on Friday the 29th instant

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-45 a.m., gramophone records.
6-30 p.m., Varerkar Mama's children's stories.
9-20 p.m., Sunderbai's vocal music.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Celebes Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on May 28 and is due to arrive here on June 9 via Colombo.

A KURLA FUNCTION.

The President and members of the Health Department, Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., Kurla, will hold their 7th Annual General meeting to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Municipal Office at Kurla, when Major A. Y. Dabholkar, Assistant Director of Public Health, W. R. D., will preside.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

All the Desh Sevikas are requested to be present at the Madhav Baug without fail at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday).

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNITY CLUB.

The Secretary of the above Club, writes:—

All the members of the Indian Women's Unity Club who wish to do any sort of the Social Work are requested to come on Monday, the 1st June, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to the club when the work to be done will be discussed.

—:o:—

GHATKOPAR HINDU SABHA.

The fourth annual public meeting of the Gymnasium, attached to the Ghatkopar Hindu Sabha, will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. in the compound of the Rashtriya Shala, Naoroji Lane, under the presidentship of Sheth Vaghji Lakshmidas.

"DUTY OF MAN."

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Podar Estate Tenants' Association, Malad, in the Podar Estate compounds at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) tomorrow (Sunday) when Swamy Shri Atmanand Sarswati the founder of the Tapi Brahmacharyashram will deliver a lecture on the subject of "Duty of Man".

"PRESENT SITUATION."

Under the auspices of Kalbadevi Vanar-Sena, a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. on Mumma Devi Fuvara Tamba Kanta, when Sjt. K. M. Munshi, Smt. Munshi, Sjt. Nagindas Master, Sjt. Chhatubhai, B Shah, and other prominent speakers will speak on present situation.

SERMON ON "DNANESHWARI.

Under the auspices of the Narendra Granth Sangraha, Dada Swami Gunanand Ram Krishna Mission, Khar, will give a sermon on "Dnaneshwari" in Marathi tomorrow, Sunday at the premises of the Dadar English School at 9 a.m.

EPHESIAN CENTENARY

The Centenary Celebration of the Council of Ephesus at Gloria Church, Byculla, will be held tomorrow (Sunday) when there will be Low Mass with Sermon and Benediction at 5-30 a.m. in the compound of the Church at the foot of the Monument of Our Lady of Rosary of Fatima.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Wednesday (3rd proximo), will be a Post Office holiday on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual Fortnightly Class of the Society will be conducted by Professor N. K. Bhagwat, M.A., on Sunday (31st instant) at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subject for the Class will be "The Songs of the Bhikkhunis".

SOUTH INDIAN AMATEURS.

The members of the South Indian Amateurs, Matunga, will stage Savirti-Satvavan in Tamil in aid of the South Indian Co-operative Consumers' Society Building Fund, at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, on Wednesday (3rd proximo) at 5-30 p.m.

"Country Is With Us"

SUBHAS BOSE'S REPLY TO SEN GUPTA

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning from Gujarat issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Mr. Sen Gupta's latest activity in preaching revolt against the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has given us intense pain in spite of the fact that this is not a new achievement on his part. How a member of the Working Committee can repeatedly adopt this unusual course of advocating indiscipline and particularly at this crisis, passes one's comprehension. This sudden move after a strenuous effort to capture the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee is somewhat puzzling to those who are not familiar with political strategy. I feel sorry that Mr. Sen Gupta should have so forgotten himself, his position and his duty as to resort to this disastrous course of action. Thereby he is harming himself more than anybody else.

GENUINE APPREHENSION

Nevertheless, I feel a genuine apprehension that his unprovoked attacks may so rouse passions as to evoke equally bitter counter attacks. I therefore, hasten to warn and request all those who believe in me or support me and all papers which may feel inclined to lend me their support, not to be tempted into retaliating. Let them not take any notice of what Mr. Sen Gupta, his party or his organ may say or do. Let us go on doing our duty calmly and patiently and leave the rest to Providence. When our cause is just and we believe we have been doing the right thing, let us not resist those who may attack us or even abuse us.

NON-RESISTANCE ALONE

It is easy to indulge in the language of abuse but by non-resistence alone shall we be able to disarm all opposition. I have recently travelled extensively in Bengal and I have come back with the conviction that the country is with us. Those who vilify us harm themselves more than they harm us. As a matter of fact our cause has sometimes suffered by our trying to reply in self-defence, because the country is sick of these recriminations and does not approve of counter attacks even in self-defence. Let the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee therefore go on with its work unmoved and undetered by even the most venomous fulmination.

MONOPOLY OF VIRTUE

So far as the specific charges levelled by Mr. Sen Gupta are concerned I may say that we have issued about three lakhs and eighty thousand membership forms for enrolment of members within a month or so, whereas the highest record of members enrolled during the whole year since 1921 has been about ninety five thousand. As for the accusation against returning officers as well as the Election Committee, I may say that Mr Sen Gupta in spite of his being an experienced lawyer has judged and condemned them before they could begin their work. Mr. Sen Gupta may think that the party has the monopoly of virtue but I would beg of him to concede that every other party may not have the monopoly of vice.

TOLERATION AND LOVE

Bengal has had experience of several revolts of this sort in the past and has been able to serve them and she will do so once again. In the meantime let us meet Mr. Sen Gupta's fury with our patience and seek to win over him and his party through toleration and love."—A.P.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Managing Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held today (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

DANCE CLASSES.

Madame Peterson's Laudable Move.

Madame E. Peterson will shortly be opening Eurythmic classes at Balvatsky Lodge French Bridge, Chowpatty, where instruction will be given in rythmical movements, plastic exercises and dance improvisation. The classes will be open to women and children only. All those interested in the institution should call at the above address between 3 and 5 p.m. A full description of the classes and their objects and possibilities will appear on our theatre page on Thursday.

Mr. Kharshedji Limji, Agent and Director of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd., and the New Metropolitan Motors Limited, Bombay.

METROPOLITAN MOTORS LTD.

—:o:—

Mr. Kharshedji Limji's New Venture

The premier motor firm of Wolselys has announced its decision to retire from the retail side of the business in India and entrust selling interests in Bombay and District to the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd., in accordance with the general policy of the company. Mr. Kharshedji Limji, Agent and Director of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd., will manage the new venture under the title of "Metropolitan Motors Ltd.," He is one of the early pioneers of motoring in India, having joined the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Ltd., in the year 1900 when they were importing and selling push bicycles only. They soon came into prominence as agents for well-known English, Continental and American makes of motor cars, trucks and motor cycles, and were the first to introduce the single sylinder De Dion Bouton and Oldsmobile cars into the Bombay market. From the year 1914, from the inception of the business of Messrs. Dodge Bros., one of the leading Motor Car Manufacturers of America, the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd., has held the sole agency of Dodge Brothers' cars and trucks for the Bombay Presidency including Sindh, Baluchistan, the Nizam's Dominions and a greater portion of the Punjab.

Mr. Limji has a discerning eye to possibilities and he has plans already in hand for a considerable extension of floor space to enable him the better to display, sell and service Wolseley cars. It is a highly important thing from the present Woseley owner's point of view, that he will not be called upon for any change of procedure when his car needs attention since the Service arrangements will be carried on without interruption at the same address and by men trained to Wolseley practice.

Moreover, and this too is of the utmost importance to present and prospective uses of the cars, Wolseleys are planning to maintain their own organisation for the storage and supply of spare parts for all models. This bulk Stores is to be established in Bombay, and it will serve to supply all India with replacement parts.

PEACEFUL MOHURRUM IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, May 29.

The Mohurrum celebrations passed off peacefully in Allahabad.—A.P.

Fire At Kandivli:

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, May 28.

At the dead of night the cry of fire roused the whole village of Kandivli, and the villagers rushed to the rescue of the unfortunate man. Flames were seen issuing from the top of the hut, whilst the lower portion was quite intact. Water from the neighbouring tonk was used to put out the flames.

Inquiries into the cause of the fire revealed that a hungry rat had unconsciously done the mischief. The occupant had gone to bed leaving his "sambhali" burning with the wick soaked in cocoanut oil. This, the rat had probably caught in its mouth and carried to the top of the hut. The hut being thatched with palm leaves, the roof caught fire immediately.

"PRINCE AMONG SATYAGRAHIS."

Prof. Kausambi On "Life Mission Of Budha."

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE-PARLE, May 28.

Under the auspices of the Bhagini Seva Sangha, Prof. Dharmanand Kausambi delivered a public lecture on "The Life Mission of Mahatma Buddha" at the Bhagini Seva Mandir on Wednesday, at 9 p.m.

Prof. Kausambi said that to Lord Buddha, the path of a monarch was unacceptable, as it was fraught with violence—hinsa. For six years, he wandered in search of a sadhu, but did not find any one to his satisfaction. Buddha adopted a golden means. Of the two extremes one was a life of luxury and ease, while the other of sacrifice and self-mortification. Buddha's golden means was the one of Service of Humanity and not of personal salvation. The mission of his life was the Service of Humanity, which should be undertaken without any desire for selfish gain or worldly return and in practising this central truth of his philosophy, he spent about 45 years of his life in India. The result of his powerful preaching is well-known to the students of Indian history.

PRINCE AMONGST SATYAGRAHIS.

Buddha was the Prince amongst Satyagrahis. He believed that any thing that is worked into a dogma or a creed is sure to create in man an egoism, and bring about his ruin. Unfortunately his followers deviated from this path, creating endless quarrels and ultimate disintegration. Even at present, we are in danger of turning so noble an experiment of non-violence—Every Satyagrahi. Should, thereahinsa—and truth into a dogma. Every Satyagrahi should, therefore, take a lesson from that. But, if the advice goes unheeded, the Prof. said, Satyagraha will only result in the endless wrangles and ultimate disintegration. Buddha's teachings, if properly studied, will give us good guidance to serve our fellow-beings without any desire for return.

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, May 29.

The low pressure area over the Punjab has merged in seasonal low pressure area over the North-west India after causing nearly general rain in Kashmir and a few falls in the Punjab Hills and United Provinces. Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Madras Deccan and local rain in Hyderabad, Malabar and Lower Burma with a few falls in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, north Madras coast and southeast Madras. The temperature is below normal from east Rajputana to North Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair, half inch; Mergui, one and half; Tavoy, three quarters; Victoria Point, Yamethin, half Rangoon, quarter; Dhubri, one and half; Dibrugarh, half; Bareilly, three quarters; Sonamarg, half; Dras, quarter, Mangalore Masulipatam, two; Raichur three quarters; Hyderabad Deccan, Trivandram, Cuddapah, half; Nizamabad, Hanamkonda, Salem quarter.

Forecast:—Scattered thunderstorm and rain will continue in Deccan, Madras Presidency, Lower Burma and Assam and extend in Bengal. A few thundershowers are also likely to continue in the Punjab Kumaon Hills and Kashmir and extend in North West Frontier Province.—A.P.

PLIGHT OF AJMER PEASANTS

Exemption From Revenue Demanded.

(From A Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, May 26.

Peaceful picketing of the foreign cloth shops have been going on here for the last fifteen days. So far the merchants are adamant.

Last night a public meeting was held in the Jawahir Chowk, Seth Ghisulal Jajodia was in the chair. Speeches were made on the need of unity and co-operation. Much stress was laid on the boycott of the foreign cloth.

The following resolution proposed by Mr. Jameluddin Makhmoor was unanimously adopted. It was further decided that Messrs. Makhmoor and Jajodia should also join the Rawat Sabha (Kisan Conference) that is going to be held on the 6th June at Todgarh.

CONDITION OF KISANS.

That this mass meeting of the Beawar citizens strongly deprecates the unsympathetic attitude of the local Government towards the poor kisans of Ajmer Merwara and emphatically demands that in view of the constant famines and the extremely deplorable conditions of the poverty-striken and down-trodden Rawats and Merats of this unfortunate district, they should be exempted from all sorts of revenue liabilities at least for the present year."

FLAG SALUTATION IN BOMBAY.

The monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed on Sunday at 8 a.m. (S.T.) sharp at the Congress House.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will hoist the Flag.

AT CONGRESS HOUSE:—At 8 a.m., Sjt. K. F. Narman hoisting the flag.

IN C. WARD:—At 7-30 a.m. at the C. Ward Congress Committee office.

AT MALAD:—7 a.m., at Congress House. (The first Prabhat Fheri to start at 6 a.m. from Podar estate and the second at 6 a.m. from Ram Mandir.)

AT SANTA CRUZ:—At 8 a.m., in Saraswat Colony maidan.

AT ANDHERI:—At 8 a.m., in Rama's Temple compound, Versova Road, Professor D. Kosambi hoisting the flag.

SALUTE INDIA'S FLAG

—:o:—

Dr. N. S. Hardikar writes:—

Utilising the first occasion after the return of normal conditions in the country the Hindustani Seva Dal at its Karachi Conference decided on the All-India Flag Day 26th April as in order to commemorate the sacrifices under the Flag as well as to demonstrate the Nation's allegiance to it.

We have received from Seventeen Provinces reports of the All-India Flag Day observances. Over 125 district places and cities have officially reported of the function having been carried out in their own localities, besides at a few places in their districts. This is indeed very encouraging.

At 8 a.m. on Sunday the 31st May, the country should show its allegiance to the Flag and its determination to fight under it with unabated vigour whenever the call of the country comes until the goal of independence is reached.

KHILAFAT WEEK CONFERENCES.

The All-India Khilafat Conference, the All-India Muslim Volunteer Conference and the All-India Muslim Youths' Conference, be held at the "Chhota Kabrustan", Bombay, on the following days:—

(SATURDAY):—30th May, from 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) 1st meeting of the Khilafat Conference, under the presidentship of Maulana Abdul Majid of Budaun.

(SUNDAY:—31st May, 4—7 p.m. (S.T.) Acrobatic feats.

From 8-30 p.m., second meeting of the Khilafat Conference.

(MONDAY):—1st June, 4 p.m. (S.T.) salutation of the Islamic Flag by Begum Mohammed Ali in which Muslim delegates and volunteers from all parts of India will participate.

8-30 p.m. All-India Muslim Volunteers Conference under the Presidentship of Mr. Shaheed Suhrawardy.

(TUESDAY):—2nd June 4—7 p.m. Acrobate feats (S.T.)

From 8-30 p.m., All-India Muslim Youths' Conference under the Presidentship of Mr. Yasin Noori.

REMEMBER THE MERE VOLUNTEER CANDIDATES AT B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS.

A Few Straight Questions To Voters.

The following statement has been issued over the signatures of N. Y. Nagorkar, B. J. Ajgaokar, Dinkar Mulgaokar, S. More, Govind Dhondu, B. M. Doshi, T.K. Menon, and volunteers of the "C" Ward Congress Committee:—

Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, May 29.

The "war" is not yet over, but the actual "war" or struggle is in our front. It is not an easy thing as we think. We have to work hard and suffer like anything then we can have Swaraj; for that we want "men" or leader to lead us in a right way. We do not want the capitalists or the Socialists or good speakers on the pulpit; but we want men who can do good to the Ward and stand for any sort of struggle such as lathi, bullet and jail etc.

May we ask to the candidates who are standing for elections the following few things?—

1. What is leadership?
2. Are they ready to work as a volunteer to picket the liquor-shops or the foreign cloth shops?
3. Are they ready to face lathi and bullets?
4. Are they ready to go to jail?
5. Are they ready to lead us in the open field; not from back?
6. Are they ready to sacrifice life as the volunteers did in the last struggle for freedom; but not leaders for 'namke vaste'?
7. Are they ready to be the real Satyagrahi?

Every voter should be careful to select the 13 candidates for the B.P.C.C. out of 30. There are certain men who worked in the practical field such as among the leaders there are six men who are now-a-days famous; but among the volunteers one of them Mr Bimal Sharma whose symbol is "Ghadial" standing for the B.P.C.C.—who received lathis on 17 different occasions and picketed the liquor-shops and in the Mulji Jetha Market, Morarji Gokuldas Market and Mangaldas Market, even in the Memon Mohalla, where he was beaten thrice for picketing. May we ask the candidates and the voters in which respect Mr. Bimal Sharma is inferior than the other candidates who did nothing in the last struggle. Some of the candidates actually are speaking against Sharma, do not stand for Sharma, he is an ordinary volunteer, what he will do in the B.P.C.C.

Our special request to the voters is to judge the work of the last struggle then vote for any body you like. Every body should stand for the volunteer.

B.P.C.C. CANDIDATURE WITHDRAWN.

IN FAVOUR OF SJT. ABDUL RAHAMAN.

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—I am withdrawing my candidature to the B.P.C.C. in the coming election in favour of our esteemed friend, Sjt. Abdulrehman Suleman Cassum Mitha. The services of Sjt. Abdulrehman are well known, his courage well tested and his patriotism undoubted. In the days of Hindu-Muslim fraternisation, I consider it my duty to make room for so worthy a candidate. We, Youth Leaguers, are pledged to rid India of Communalism, and are determined to do everything to promote national unity. It is the bounden duty of every true Indian to give a proper chance to our Nationalist Muslim brethren, and it is in that spirit that I am withdrawing in favour of Sjt. Abdulrehman Cassum Mitha. I am sure that the voters of the Mandvi Ward, particularly the Hindu voters, will vindicate the principle of joint-electorate and return the Muslim candidate.

Yours, etc.,
GULADHAR LAKHAMSI SHAH.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Messrs. K. A. Ghurye, Dr. S. R. Gadekar, and S. M. Patil who were candidates for election to the B.P.C.C. from "D" Ward have withdrawn their nomination.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

CANDIDATES FOR ELECTIONS.

Bombay, May 29.

The following is a list of the candidates standing for the B.P.C.C. elections from "F" Ward:—

(1) J.P. Joshi, (2) S.B. Mhadeshwar, (3) K.S. Venkteshwar Iyer, (4) Abid Alli Jafarbhai, (5) G. Vishwanath, (6) C.K. Narayan Swami, (7) B.J. Deorukhakar, (8) L.V. Kondaye, (9) Nanji Premji Dewji, (10) K. Krishna Menon, (11) Jiwatram Anh Dalipram, (12) Keshao Deo Sarma, (13) Pragji Keshawji, (14) Khimji Shivdas Thakkar, (15) G. A. Todankar, (16) Ishbashankar Harjivandas Joshi, (17) Jamnaben Purshottam, (18) B. Nigam, (19) D.D. Wadia, (20) V.H. Joshi, (21) K.A. Narayan Iyer, (22) K.D. Padwal, (23) C.P.K. Iyer, (24) M.K. Raman, (25) C.K. Subramaniam and (26) C.P. Nair.

B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS.

—:o:—

POLLING STATIONS FOR "G" WARD.

The Polling Stations for "G" Ward for the B.P.C.C. elections to be held on Sunday shall be as follows, instead of those previously announced. The voters should please take note of same.

(1) Dadar—Congress Committee's Office;
(2) Matunga—Kanti Building, Lady Hardinge Road;
(3) Mahim—Nanabhai Building Cadel Cross Road;
(4) Dharavi—S. M. Chawl Dharavi;
(5) Elphinstone Road—Suraj Building, Near Elphinstone Bridge, (Prabhadevi);
(6) Delisle Road—Hassam Building, Ferguson Bridge and Delisle Road Bridge Cross Lane;

and

(7) Worli—Worli Koliwada.

B. S. D. C. C. ELECTION RESULTS

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, May 28.

Congress activities are in full swing in Bandra and the Suburbs and Committees are being formed to push forward the programme of the Congress. On Wednesday the 27th inst. the new members of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee met at the Co-operative Bank premises to co-opt 5 members to elect office bearers, and representatives to the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

The following five were co-opted:—

1. Swami Anand, 2 Miss Natarajan, 3 Mrs. Mudrikaben Anjaria, 4 Dr. (Miss) Pandit and 5 Shrimati Kamalaben Shanghavi.

The following were unanimously elected as office bearers.

President: Sjt. Gokulbhai Doulatram Bhatt,

Vice-President: Sjt. Bal Gangadar Kher and Swami Anand,

Secretaries: Sjt. Dattarya N. Wandrekar and Sjt. Chaganlal V. Yogi.

Treasurers: Sjt. Motilal K. Parekh and Sjt. Ramnikrai N. Metha.

The following persons were elected as representatives to the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee:—

Sjts. G. D. Bhatt, B. G. Kher, D. N. Wandrekar, Swami Anand, Jabir A. Ali, R. N. Mehta, Dr. Narayan, D. Savarkar and Smt. Gangaben Patel.

After paying an eloquent tribute to the retiring president Sjt. Kishorilal G. Masharuwalla for his valuable services and guidance, the meeting terminated.

10th DAY OF MOHARRUM

Passes Off Peacefully In Bombay

The 10th and the last day of Moharrum passed off peacefully in Bombay on Friday. Over a dozen mills in the City where Muslim workers preponderated remained closed on account of the Moharrum festival.

The usual precautionary measures were taken by the police and armed sepoys were posted at different centres in the Muslim localities. A strong contigent of armed constables was mobilised at Pydhownie Police Station, and some more armed men were distributed over Dongri, Nagpada, Jacob Circle, Masjid Bunder, Two Tanks and other Muslim localities.

The day passed off without a single untoward incident.

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Reserve Fund	... Rs.	1,06,619

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1931.

MISREPRESENTATION

Srijut Chimanlal Setalvad has issued one more statement on the present situation, in which he grossly misrepresents Mahatma Gandhi and holds him responsible for "blocking" the whole future of the R. T. Conference. He has the effrontery to conclude by bidding him "really" help India's attainment of freedom which is Gandhiji's "avowed" object. Srijut Setalvad's extreme anxiety for the Conference is understandable. He is one of those Bombay Moderates who had blessed the Conference precipitately, unreservedly and unconditionally even before knowing its full scope or terms of reference. Being prepared to reattend the Conference without any conditions, he misunderstands and rails at Gandhiji's conditions for his joining the Conference. A co-operator under almost all circumstances, it is impossible for him to understand Gandhiji's varying degrees of co-operation under varying circumstances. Gandhiji's stature is "certainly disconcerting" to him. It would indeed be a surprise if it were otherwise. The Doyen of Bombay Moderates is not bothered by any peasants whom he had to lead and whose interests he had to safeguard first and foremost. How can he possibly understand Gandhiji insisting on a settlement of the Bardoli dispute in accordance with the terms of the Delhi Pact before his joining the Conference? But Srijut Setalvad is presumptuous to a degree in asking Gandhiji to honour the Delhi Pact which "he has solemnly declared he would faithfully keep." Though Gandhiji has offered to go to London at short notice even in the absence of a communal settlement and to explain the Congress position to His Majesty's Government, Srijut Setalvad is not satisfied with that measure of co-operation, which he says is not standing fully by the Delhi Pact. Accustomed always to accept subserviently the procedure laid down by Government, he does not understand Gandhiji's tactics of compelling Government to adopt a procedure or attitude helpful to the country. But how sympathetic, how friendly is Srijut Setalvad to Government! "The Government," he says "cannot and do not know what to do so long as Mr. Gandhi does not unequivocally carry out his agreement to participate in the Conference." So it is all Gandhiji's fault and not at all Government's. Probably one should not expect anything different from Srijut Chimanlal Setalvad.

Is the Bombay Knight in a rage because Government have shown a tendency to listen more to independent spirited Congress leaders than to those who are ever willing to respond to the Government's call at any time without any reservations or conditions? But he would not for that reason censure Government. That does not suit Srijut Chimanlal. He takes the more convenient course of misrepresenting Gandhiji and has the presumption to ask Gandhiji if he would not do something "really" helpful to Swaraj, his "avowed" object. It is lucky for him that he is a nominee of Government at the R. T. Conference. Else he would not be one out of a hundred delegates elected by her countrymen. Will he dare to make remarks like those in his press statement at any public meeting in any part of the country and get those endorsed by the meeting? Congressmen are at least as eager for early genuine peace negotiations as arm-chair critics of the people and friends of autocratic rule. They have special need to be so eager. For if an honourable peace is possible, they would have it as early as possible for the sake of the people for whom they fought and suffered most. If an honourable peace is not possible, Congressmen would like to know it as quickly as possible, if only to be able to renew their fight for freedom. In either case they have reason to be most eager for early decisive peace negotiations. But they would have only an honourable peace on honourable terms. And they would attend the peace conference on honourable conditions. Srijut Chimanlal would be a much better Indian if he would make some little effort to try and appreciate the Congress attitude than to indulge in casting aspersions on Gandhiji in the manner of special correspondents in India of the Tory Press.

THE "PROUD EYE."

The textile industry in India is, practically, unconscious of the value and illimitable possibilities of the rich and almost infinitely varied designs which Indian artcrafts, particularly in ancient textiles and drapery, offer. They are not appreciated, much less are they understood and intelligently applied to modern necessities. Here is an observer attracted by their "delicacy" and "brilliant combinations." The price of cloth bearing the Indian designs is, he thinks, "the biggest-priced piece of cotton on the market." But, he is sure, it is "worth the price." He writes to the "Manchester Guardian":—

"As it was Cotton Week, I celebrated the occasion by buying some smart cotton ties in a shop in Burlington Arcade that is much patronised by fashionable young men, particularly for sporting wear. The ties are strongly designed in contrasting criss-cross and checked colours like Scottish tartan. There is a curious delicacy within their brilliant combinations. I asked the shopkeeper what part of the country produced these cotton masterpieces. 'Madras,' he replied. 'Indian cotton?' I asked. 'Yes, Indian cotton.' Manchester, I should think, could produce a gingham or whatever it is quite as good, but it is the design and the dye that make it suitable for high-class goods. In India this cloth is used for headgear and loin-cloths. There are only a few places which make and sell these sport ties in England, but I have seen them in America, and there they were sold as English ties. The price here is half a crown for a thin tie and three and six for a full-size tie. It must surely be the biggest-priced piece of cotton on the market, but the ties are certainly worth the price. The question ought to interest Manchester. Gandhi ought to keep a proud eye on this shop. Should we picket it?"

Gandhiji certainly ought to keep a proud eye on that shop. But it need not be picketed. The Indian textile industry is almost unaware of the priceless asset it possesses and continues to neglect.

PROF. PICCARD.

The safe and successful end of the scientific adventure undertaken by Professor Piccard and Doctor Kipfer in a hermetically sealed balloon will be enthusiastically welcomed all over the world. Every challenge to death thrown in the cause of knowledge sends a proud thrill through human beings regardless of nationality, race and creed. For knowledge is an international right and the conquest of nature an international duty. This is why every successful issue of a brave adventure is hailed as a world victory and every failure a world tragedy.

The world, therefore, shares with Belgium the enthusiasm with which Professor Piccard deserves to be congratulated. He has joined the ranks of those brave men—the heroes of the most romantic drama—who have braved death to penetrate the mysteries of nature. And he is an honourable addition to those ranks.

A DISCOVERY

The "Times of India" has made a magnificent discovery. "Meanwhile," it says, "Mr. Subhash Bose has let the cat out of the bag. Speaking at Surat he said that Mr. Gandhi had agreed to attend the Round Table Conference for placing before the Conference the unanimous demand of India which, if not accepted, would lead to a fresh fight." We should have thought that there was nothing extraordinary in all this. What is more natural than a desire for a "unanimous demand" on behalf of India for which Gandhiji has been openly working ever since the Gandhi-Irwin agreement? And is there any one other than Gandhiji who would be entitled to place the unanimous demand of India before the Round Table Conference? Why is our contemporary seeing visions of a cat and a bag when neither exist? Is it due to imaginative senility or, which is more likely, is it due to terrible dread of "unanimous demand" on behalf of India?

Trifles

—:o:—

According to a "Statesman" cable, General Gouraud, the Military Governor of Paris, addressing the British Legion Conference said "I beseech you not to lose India, one of the glories of the British Empire."

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It is fortunately not on record what General Gouraud said when somebody besought the Germans, long ago, not to lose Alsace-Lorraine, one of the glories of the German Empire.

* * * *

There is also no confirmation as yet of the news that the Military Governor of Paris has finally decided to apply for a formal affiliation of France to the glorious British Empire.

* * * *

An Anglo-Indian contemporary, having decided that the boycott of foreign cloth has raised the price of Swadeshi, says that Gandhiji "introduced the boycott as a political weapon, and must share the responsibility for its consequences, even though they may be the reverse of what he intended."

* * * *

We all must be grateful to the "Statesman" for sparing Gandhiji's intentions. But not I. I feel like a truant. I feel, whether the boycott is political or not, like tracing the causes that led to the boycott as their consequence.

* * * *

But I desist. That sort of thing makes one go into fundamentals—of Imperialism, for example.

* * * *

I quite agree with Miss Katherine Mayo that the Sarda Act is already a dead-letter. But, as Miss Mayo, I am sure, would agree with me, the Government are not to blame.

* * * * *

They realise that Muslims have got the whip hand of the situation. They rightly feared lest in the event of enforcing the Act Muslims, assisted further, by Varnashramites, might execute their threat to oppose grant of Responcibility at the centre.

* * * * *

"Thundrerstorms in Britain.
Rivers Burst Their Banks.
People Rescued By Boats
Dislocation of Road and Traffic.
Army Camps Wiped Out."

Mr. Churchill is still undecided as to how he should welcome them.

* * * * *

Apropos of the Burman trouble, somebody writes in the "Statesman": "In their simple minds they reasoned that the landless poverty in which more and more Burmese find themselves every day was solely due to the presence of foreigners and foreign rule. The solution was to get rid of both."

I think I said "trouble." It should naturally have been "rebellion."

* * * * *

The Peshawar Khilafat Committee demands the immediate repeal of repressive laws and condemns the Frontier Regulations Committee on the ground, among others, that Government have appointed on it men "who are in the habit of seeking Government's favour to the neglect of public interests."

This flippant indiscipline urgently calls for wigging from the appropriate quarters.

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I learn from the "Roznama-i-Khilafat" that Mr. Shaukat Ali's friends have been "warned." Please don't rush to conclusions. It is only a friendly "warning."

* * * * *

It is to the effect that inability on the part of any of his friends to assist at his show—the Khilfat Conference—will be regarded as an inexcusable crime of rude neglect. For, Mr. Shaukat Ali calls it his marriage party.

Never in my long life have I sympathised with the bridegr—Mr. Shaukat Ali more deeply than I do now.

* * * * *

The "Statesman":—"That Muslim Youth in Conference (at Calcutta) formally told certain Hindu and Mohammadan Princes who are anxious to be peace-makers to mind their own business may be condemned as youthful gracelessness, though they did it under the advice of elder leaders."

(Subdued groans and soft whispers of "Et tu Brute" from "elder leaders.")

THE WEB OF WORLD POLITICS.

—:o:—

RESURGENT AND DETERMINED CHINA

(BY H. G. MUDGAL.)
(By Air Mail)
NEW YORK, May 8.

China, India's greatest, friendliest neighbour, is going through, at this writing, a minor crisis which will pass unnoticed if the deliberations of the People's Convention were to emerge successful and satisfactory.

Someone has very shrewdly observed that China goes back one step in order to march two steps forward. And this has been true ever since the emergence of the leadership of Chiang Kai-Shek. Those that are familiar with the recent Chinese events know how the Nationalist government had to slow down its activities either against the disruptive forces internally or against the imperialist powers externally, for it had to rest content against the more immediate, more menacing problem. This left the impression upon the unthinking, that the government was being weak.

It is for this reason that the Chinese government, even under the able guidance of C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister, has been unable to make its threats good, the threats of abrogating unilaterally extra-territorial rights. For when an ultimatum has been delivered to the recalcitrant foreign powers, an ultimatum based on calculation of events a few months ahead a rebellion here, an irritation there and an erruption somewhere else would spoil the effect of that ultimatum.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

Not that the Chinese cannot make out a case for relegating all the unequal treaties to a scrap heap unilaterally, for they could. If one were to delve into the real history of those unjust treaties he would find that they were imposed upon China unilaterally. China signed those treaties, it is true, but she did so at the points of guns and under threat. And such a contract under any private law would be instantly declared invalid. But the course of international law is still running through dark and smuggy channels, and big guns and long purse are still having their way.

Both impatient idealists and reactionary politicians like Winston Churchill are merrily pointing at the Chinese in pity and scorn respectively. The former would say that if the Chinese were only to stop fighting among themselves, there would be peace and prosperity in the country. The latter, of course, exult that there is chaos in China and they often repeat: "We told you so". How many times has Churchill not said that if India were given freedom she would become another China! The fallacies of both these stands must be pointed out.

IMMENSE TASK BEFORE CHINA.

What the critics of China, especially the Europeans, forget is that China is vast and gigantic, both in territory and population. How can a native of a tiny island like that of Great Britain lying in the misty gloom of the storm-swept deserts of the Atlantic, conceive the magnitude of the work lying ahead for China? It is repeatedly said that of all the Western Powers the United States alone has understood sympathetically the Chinese problems, for the two countries are similar in many respects geographically, and even the course of their history has run alike.

SLOW PROCESS.

China is not only vast and very densely populated, but she is also caught in the whirlpool of 'Westernism,' if I may coin a new word. Ever since the revolution in 1910 China has been trying to assimilate western methods to Chinese needs and temperament. The process is painstakingly slow, for they have to overhaul many, many old things Chinese and prudently adapt western ways and methods wherever they can help rebuild a new and invigorated China.

If we only understood this process of rehabilitation in China there is no cause for pessimism about the emergence of a peaceful and powerful nation. The People's Convention that is now sitting will undoubtedly produce a Constitution which will satisfy the need and ambitions of all classes of the people.

In spite of rumours of rebellion in Canton the prospects for continued peace and consolidation are more than bright. The firm alliance of Chang Hsue-Liang and other military leaders has strengthened the hands of the Nanking government. Let us hope that China will have a decade of peace to consolidate the fruits of victory, and then both banditry and the so called "reds" will disappear.

SUGGESTIONS TO MILL-OWNERS.

MATTERS WHICH MUST BE IMPROVED

(BY AN ACCOUNTANT.)

The Karachi session of the Congress has declared its intention to intensify the picketing of foreign cloth and to encourage the use of Khaddar and the Indian mill made cloth. By past experience it has been found that the production of Khaddar is not sufficient to meet the demands of the whole of India and so the Indian textile mill-owners on whom the greater bulk of supplying the wants of the public will fall, might look ahead.

It was not long ago that the Indian mill-owners raised a public hue and cry over the bad plight of the cotton mill industry owing to the trade depression and according to their spokesmen the national movement for boycott of foreign cloth has not only given a great impetus to the industry but also has saved them from utter ruin. It was nearly a year since the boycott movement was started but no steps have as yet been taken by the mill-owners to place their house in order. Majority of the mills require re-organisation and for this they ought to take immediate steps by appointing a committee of experts to examine their affairs.

USE INDIAN COTTON.

The majority of the Indian public cannot afford to go in for the fine cloth produced by some of the mills and the other mills instead of following the few should concentrate on the production and improvement of the variety of cloth which may be in great demand. To produce the latter variety of cloth instead of using foreign cotton, if the mill-owners were to encourage the use of Indian cotton, not only would they be able to help the Indian agriculturists but also would be able to increase the buying capacity of this class of people on whom the mill-owners have to depend for the sale of manufactured cloth.

AVOID WASTE.

Of late many suggestions have been made to the mill-owners through the press and they would benefit much by taking timely hints. Economy is the main question which they have to consider. Still, much of the waste which was going on in their mills has not as yet been remedied. They have to consider the question of price which could be fixed in such a way as would allow them a reasonably safe margin of profit. These and many other questions arising in the course of manufacture can easily be tackled if they institute up-to-date costing methods which are entirely ignored by them just, at present, rather than depend on their rough and ready way of costing which in majority of cases is hopelessly wrong and leads to no good results.

ABOLISH AGENCY SYSTEM.

The time has now come for the mill-owners to consider the necessity of abolishing the much-hated agency system and employ Indian experts for consultation and service; and those who wish to look still ahead will be wise to spend a little of their profits on the betterment of the workers and invite co-operation in the management of the business by distributing a little of their profits among them.

KEEP DOWN PRICES.

It is regrettable that although the mill industry in this country is of fairly long standing it is unable to take care of itself. It may be true that the industry is not given as many facilities by the Government as foreign industrialists get from the State in their own countries; but at the same time it is a fact that the industry made more than enough profits during the Great War and a few years thereafter. During this period of prosperity if the mill-owners had looked ahead and laid by some of their profits for bad times, the industry would not have come to such a bad plight.

The mill-owners must not forget that since the starting of the foreign cloth boycott movement

(Continued on page 10.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Women At The R. T. C.

A deputation of fifteen ladies representing the All-India Women's Conference met the Viceroy at Simla and urged the need for better representation of women on the Round Table Conference. The claim is natural and just. The deputationists rightly urged that in this connection the method of selection was most important and that the All-India Women's Conference had a special claim as the most representative women's organisation in India. It is hardly necessary to add that the new delegates to be chosen should be from among the accredited leaders of Indian women, who have actively worked for the political as well as social rights of women. Incidentally, it is gratifying to see more and more women realising the futility of eschewing politics from Women's Conferences. We do not know how far the report is true that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is to be given a special invitation to attend the R. T. Conference. But it will be universally recognised that none can be a worthier representative of Indian womanhood. While on this subject, we would suggest that women's institutions cannot better serve the cause of Indian womanhood and Indian Swaraj than by helping the national campaign of Prohibition and the boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar.

Boycotters Boycotted.

As two well-known restaurants in Edinburgh refused admission to coloured British subjects, the local Students' Representative Council is understood to have started a boycott of those restaurants. The Council has issued an appeal "to every student of the University of Edinburgh to refrain from visiting" the restaurants. It is a redeeming feature in the situation that many white students participated in the boycott. In view of the important principle involved in the propaganda the organisers of the boycott should be prepared, if necessary, to picket the recalcitrant restaurants and ask the citizens in general to boycott them. If the boycott is necessary in this Scottish home of culture it must be thorough.

Insulting Behaviour.

A correspondent has sent us an account of the manner in which Mrs. Kamala Devi Chattopadhya was honoured on her return journey from Ceylon with the vigilant attentions of the C. I. D. These watchful gentlemen appear to have made themselves a perfect nuisance. They would stand guard in front of her compartment and if she lay down to rest and became invisible they would pester others in the compartment with questions presumably to make sure that she had not by some miracle, not known even to the all-knowing C. I. D. vanished into space. But the worthies at Hubli where she had got down, outdid their brethren in the enthusiastic discharge of their most valuable duties. Mrs. Chattopadhya was asked to wait at the station without being given any reason. Her carriage was not allowed to proceed. She was detained in pouring rain and subsequently driven to the police station, where she was finally given her freedom but not before an appeal to records and physiognomy. This officious enthusiasm on the part of the police may be admirable. But the utter lack of any sense of courtesy that was revealed renders the enthusiasm grossly insulting. The higher authorities, however busy they are, must devote some time to suppress to the rudeness of their minions.

Karnatak Unification.

The Karnatak Unification Conference at Hukkeri has passed a resolution urging that the principle of the formation of Karnatak as a separate province should be incorporated in the new Swaraj Constitution. The case for a separate unified Karnatak is so sound and so widely and strongly urged that, whether or not it is accepted in principle by the Round Table Conference, if India has a 'Swaraj' Government it will be bound to give its earliest attention to it as also to the general principle of linguistic provinces. In any case the people of Karnatak are not so foolish as those communalists who wish that if their sectional demands are not fully conceded, India should not be given responsible Government at the Centre. Just at present it is the duty of all Indians who may have legitimate special claims, cultural, communal or other, to concentrate energies on the principal task of winning freedom for the whole country. Once that is done and disturbing and obstructive factors are eliminated or got under, problems of internal readjustment are bound to be much simpler than they are now.

LATHI EXHIBITION IN SURAT

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'Dharasana Day' Meeting Banned

(From A Correspondent.)
SURAT, May 27.

Under the auspices of the Local Congress Committee Surat celebrated the Dharasana Day on the 21st May. In the morning there were Prabhat Feris and flag salutation. Both these items of the day were quite successful and there were no hindrances from anywhere; but no one expected that the Local authorities would make an exhibition of their temper in the evening by banning a public meeting organised by the Congress Committee.

All of a sudden on the evening of the 21st May when the people went to the meeting they found the Dakka Ovara strongly guarded by a police cordon armed with lathis and prohibited from going there. This was an amazing sight for people and they wondered as to what was wrong with the local authorities. It must be noted in this connection that a strong contingent of police armed with lathis was kept ready near the Imperial Bank for action. In short, Government betrayed a definite war mentality. But the local Congress workers being bent on fulfilling the Truce terms at any cost refused to be lured in this trap and held the meeting in a different place where Prof Jhinabhai Desai, President of the local Congress Committee criticising the behaviour of the Police authorities said:

"One object of truce is to restore Statusquo and as such Government, if it at all wanted to fulfil the Truce terms, cannot deprive the people of Surat their pre-war right of holding meetings on the Dakka Ovara. The action of the local police authorities in prohibiting the meeting on the Dakka Ovara to-day is definitely antagonistic to the Truce spirit and it made clear that there was no change of heart on the Government side in Surat. Our hands are to-day tied down by the Truce terms and we are not in a position to vindicate our right of holding our meetings on the Dakka Ovara till the right reason prevails upon the local officials or we receive definite instructions from our leaders."

The President of the District Congress Committee Sit. Kanaila Desai also said same thing and assured people that the matter would be referred to Mahatma Gandhiji and his advice would be sought.

OBEY THE CONGRESS.

Acharya Kripalani the ex-principal of Gujarat Vidyapith, advised the audience in his usual humorous manner as follows: "We are advised by our leaders to love our foes. But in our enthusiasm of keeping our pledge strictly we forget to love our friend and hence the Hindu-Muslim tangle begins and we break the heads of each other. I advise you not only to love our foes but also our friends. There are so many political parties in our country. There must be only one party and that the Congress alone. We are not trained in the virtue of obedience. Strict discipline is abolutely necessary." Proceeding further Acharya Kripalani advised the audience to act according to the mandates of the Congress.

DHARASANA DAY IN UNTADI.

The villages of Untadi (Bardoli) organised a procession on May 15th in memory of last year's "Dharasana Raid", the procession stopped some minutes at the very place where Smt. Sarojini Naidu encamped. After a short prayer there, it started further to Dharasana. There it went through the four divisions of salt depots, the famous place where Smt. Sarojini Naidu and her brave volunteers were cordoned and kept without water in the hot sun of summer, and the place where volunteers received lathi blows boldly. Then it terminated near the Untadi Congress camp. But to their great amazement, at the sight or this procession the local policemen ran here and there with lathis, sticks and whatever they could lay hands on at once.

VALOD LANDS.

The Mahalkari had ordered the peasants of Valod Mahal to pay up all the revenue due if they desired their confiscated lands back from the Government. Some of the peasants paid up their due. Being inspired by this victory the mahalkari began to carry on this propaganda vigorously. The orginial owners of the confiscated lands paid up their land revenue of the current year. Almost in every place in Gujarat the peasants who paid up land revenue of the present year were not at all harassed, but the Valod Mahal peasants did not get their confiscated lands returned unless they paid up the land revenue for the last three years.

The Collector also did not resist this policy adopted by the Mahalkari and hence the Mahalkari got an indirect encouragement. The policemen and the land revenue department officers went to the different villages and began to threaten the people by saying: "The confiscated lands belong to the Government. If any one of you will enter it without permission he would be dragged to the court." The policemen encamped at the different villages where lands were confiscated.

The Collector of Surat District visited the Valod Mahal last week. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel placed all the facts before the Collector. The correspondence began. At last the Collector has decided to accept the land-revenue of the current year and ordered to return the confiscated lands to their original owners.

PROHIBITION IN PARDI.

Tremendous efforts are made in Pardi Taluka to get the whole Taluka dry. During the last wartime only three toddy-booths out of 144 were purchased in auction. But these also were closed as there was strong prohibition movement. At present liquor and toddy shops at Udwada, Pardi and Kolak are picketed. Within a short time Bagwada and Vapi liquor shops also will be put in the same category. It is very easy to get these shops closed as the people of these villages have a strong contempt for such intoxicating drinks as toddy and liquor. In Pardi illegal sales are going on. Nobody understands why Excise Officers do not take proper notice of it.

FISHERMEN'S RESOLVE.

Uptill now there was no liquor or toddy shop in Umersadi village of Pardi taluka. But the fishermen of that village got irritated as toddy booth is newly started. They organised themselves and in a meeting consisting of 500 fishermen resolved:

(1) Anybody found drinking will be fined Rs. 25.

(2) Nobody can lend his land, house, boat or cart to a licensee.

(3) It is strictly prohibited to rent date-trees to a licensee; and nobody should tap them.

(4) Licensee should be totally boycotted.

A licensee of Umarsadi is loitering here and there but he gets no place for his new toddy shop.

MAKING FUTURE STRIKES SUCCESSFUL

Public Appeal To Help Strike Provident Fund

The Secretary, the Strike Provident Fund conducted by Workers' and Peasants Banking and Provident Assurance Society, Ltd., writes from Medows Street, Bombay.—

"During the last 15 years there were many strikes all over India but very few of them were successful. The main cause of the failures of these strikes was due to want of sufficient funds even though large funds were given by sympathisers of Labour movement both Indian and Foreign. Therefore in order to make the strike successful, the workers must raise special fund for making provision of their maintanance during the strike period. Without the backing of sufficient funds the strikes can never be successful even though the strike might have been declared for the economic betterment of the workers. The reason is, though the workmen know that they have gone on strike for the just cause, they can not hold out when they are on starving point. Thus a majority of strikes fail to achieve successful end when the solidarity of men is broken by starvation. In this way the workers are loosers from both point of view. Had the strike been declared with the sufficient funds at their back the position would have been quite different. The employers would have been terribly afraid of strikes as in that case they would have no hope of starving the men into submission.

Therefore if the workers have a real wish to better their condition there is no other alternative except strike, and as no successful strike is possible without funds it is essential that workmen should join the Strike Provident Fund scheme.

No union can maintain the strikers till the successful end at the time of prolonged strike.

In this connection it may be argued that the workers can be mantained by their respective Union's when they go on strike. But the facts of the last fifteen years do not support this argument. Frankly speaking the major portion of the Union's fund is spent in mantaining the Union and for propaganda work. When the workers are on strike the Unions has to do propaganda work. When the workers are on strike the Unions have practically no funds with them to support the strikers. Besides that the Unions have to do propaganda work on extensive scale, hence there is every necessity of a separate fund to mantain strikers to fight a strike to successful end.

In order to meet this urgent necessity we have started the Strike Provident Fund."

OUR UTKAL LETTER

Training School For National Workers.

NEW "SATYAGRAHI" PAPER

(From A Correspondent).
UTKAL, May 28.

Sjt. Harekrushna Mahtab, ex-President of the Utkal P.C.C., has organised an institution called the Gandhi Karma Mandir to train national workers in the practice of Mahatma Gandhi's principles of Satyagraha. The Utkal Mahavidyalaya has been opened at Balasore under its auspices on the lines of the Swaraj College of Ahmedabad. Sjt. Mahtab has not accepted any office in any of the Congress organisations of the province in order to devote his time and energy to this important work. Sjt. Gopabandhu Chaudhuri will be the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Gandhi Karma Mandir and Sjt. Mahtab its Secretary.

Sjt. Gokulananda Mohanty, the Secretary of the Balasore D. C. C. and a prominent Congressman of the Province was severely assaulted along with his volunteers by a foreign cloth dealer while picketing near his shop at Bhadrak.

CUTTACK DISTRICT.

A weekly journal "Satyagrahi" under the editorship of Sjt. Gopabandhu Chaudhuri will be published from Cuttack.

The Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee of Cuttack has given notice to the cloth dealers of the town to completely stop the sale of foreign cloth and to pack up under the Committee seal all existing stocks. Some of the dealers have immediately done so, others are expressing their willingness to do so. Picketing will be started near the shops of those that refuse.

Shrimatis Roma Devi and Malati Devi have gone to Berhampur (Ganjam) to attend the Ganjam District Ladies' Conference there, the former having been elected its President.

Sja. Sarala Devi is touring in the Kendrapara Sub-Division enrolling Congress members and organising Thana and village Congress Committees.

PURI DISTRICT.

The Prov. Congress Working Committee met at Puri on the 22nd inst. and it was decided by a majority of votes and not unanimously as Free Press reports, that the next sessions of the Congress be held at Puri. It was decided to observe a Srijang Day on the 7th of July throughout the Province to protest against the action of the Government in not releasing the Srijang case prisoners, though no violence was proved against any of them.

Dr. Syed Mahmud was requested to visit this province and he has promised to do so some time conveniently in the month of July.

Arrangements are being made with the Hindustani Seva Dal to open an officers' training camp at Cuttack. The Congress leaders of this province are very keen about having a band of well-organised volunteers to carry on the Congress campaign and particularly to manage the next sessions of the Congress which will be held in Puri.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS.

Nagpur Divisional Conference In July.

(From A Correspondent.)

It is definitely decided to hold a Divisional Conference of the G. I.P. Railway Workers, in Nagpur Division, sometime in July, 1931, at Nagpur. The main object in holding this Conference is to organise strong opposition to the present drastic retrenchment in the G.I.P. Railway and the victimisation of trikers on the line.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the Conference and extensive propaganda tour has been arranged on the line, by Messrs. R.S. Rulker, (Bhayya) Kulkarni, P.M Naidu and others.

Messrs. Pendse, Chitale and others will join the propaganda party at Badnera, Mirtizapur and Akola. A very strong and influential Reception Committee is being organised at Nagpur and a serious attempt is being made to see that every station in the Nagpur Division is represented through a delegate at the Conference. All correspondence in this connection should be addressed to: Mr. Kulkarni, Secretary, Reception Committee, G.I.P. Railwaymen's Conference, Hundekari's Chawl, Hansapuri, Nagpur City. All details as regards strikers who are still not reinstated and workers brought under retrenchment should be also forwarded to the Secretary of the Reception Committee.

ALLEGED BARBAROUS TREATMENT

—:o:—

Virchand Seth. Heavily Assaulted.

(From A Correspondent.)
RANPUR, May 29.

The Provincial office of the Indian States Peoples Conference at Ranpur has received a telegram saying that Virchand Sheth has been suddenly arrested at Vanod and it is alleged he was heavily beaten. The Town is observing hartal. The situation has become serious. It will be remembered that the Vanod Darbar had two months ago issued deportation orders against Virchand Sheth and his family and had to withdraw them under the Agency pressure. Particulars received here show that Virchand Sheth was passing near Darbargadh Vanod, on Thursday morning in his usual volunteers uniform. Fifteen men it is alleged, fell on Virchand Seth and assaulted him. Virchand Seth was dragged into a cell and was beaten again with lathis. After some time Virchand Seth was again forcibly removed to a stable where for the third time he was beaten to unconsciousness. In the evening he was set free. Now he has been brought to the Mandal where local Congress Committee has put him under doctor's treatment Vanod is observing a hartal. Great sensation prevails throughout Ahmedabad District. After consulting Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai and Amritlal Sheth future course will be decided.

INDIAN STATE SUBJECTS DEMANDS

Lessons Of Bhor And Aundh Conference

(From A Correspondent.)

The subjects of the various Indian States feel naturally concerned about their future in the new Indian constitution. Public expression is being given to their concern in the several conferences that are being held of late. In the wake of the Deccan States' Subjects Conference held at Poona, followed the conferences of the subjects of Sangli, Bhor and Aundh States and those of Miraj and Kurundwad will be held in a few days. Among the distinguished publicists who presided over these conferences or will do so hence are Messrs. Vaze and Patwardhan of the servants of India Society, Messrs N. C. Kelkar and D. V. Gokhale of the "Kesari-Mahratta" institution, Mr. Vithal Ramji Shinde of the Depressed classes Mission who took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement and Dewan Bahadur A. B. Latthe, who till recently was Dewan of Kolhapur State. Efforts of the Dakshini Sangthan Hitavardhak Sabha are afoot to hold similar conferences in Akkalkot, Savantwadi, Janjira, Jawhar and others.

One goes through a variety of administrative types, while studying the demands and grievances of the States subjects and the resolutions they have passed. While a conference like the Aundh State Subjects receives a message of congratulations from the Ruler who has promised full responsible government in the course of five years, a conference of the Bhor State subjects congratulates the ryots' leaders who have been sent to jail and those who have refused to pay land dues pending the redressal of their grievances and also to the extent of threatening a no-tax campaign on a large scale. In still others, the subjects have to ask for permission to meet in conference, in some this modest proposal even does not meet with success and in one known to the writer, the subjects dare not so much as ask such permission. This state of things clearly shows that there are progressive, rulers, die-hard rulers and compromising rulers among the princes. It is necessary that in the interests of both the subjects and rulers of Indian States, they should reach some kind of informal agreement as to the way in which Indian India should be brought in line with British India. If the All-India States Subjects Conference which is to meet in Bombay in the first week of June appoints a small Committee and if the Princes' representatives meet them, it may not be altogether difficult for them to come to an agreement.

LESSON OF BHOR AND AUNDH.

If a demand, before it finds public expression and before there is any agitation for it, is granted the people themselves feel responsible and take care to rise equal to the responsibility thrown upon them. This is what has happened in Bhor and Phaltan. But the grant of Legislative bodies in Sangli and Bhor, after there was agitation for it has not met with general approval and their limited powers have not made the members responsible. It is necessary that the subjects of the States should be immediately associated with the administration with the provision that there would come into existence responsible government in a few years. Bans on public meetings and restrictions on newspapers in British India or in the States must be withdrawn forthwith and an arrangement should be made to transfer powers to people's representatives through an automatic and steadily progressive scheme. On the other hand the people ought to maintain an attitude of loyalty and respect for the ruling dynasties and a privy purse, commemorate with the dignity of the Princes must be guaranteed to them. Graceful surrender of certain of their privileges and autocratic powers in recognition of the spirit of the times will evoke such a grateful response among the people, that the princes can indefinitely remain in their positions of active service to the community and their motherland with the consent and approval of their less gifted countrymen.

BENGAL NEWS

—:o:—

Famine Distress In Districts.

SERIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, May 27.

The people of Calcutta were shocked at the news of the unexpected death of the Maharaja of Mahudabad. In the nationalist circle the sad event was very keenly felt. The death of this great nationalist leader and towering personality was the subject on which the nationalist dailies of Sunday last wrote their leading articles. But everyone regretted the absence of a detailed news.

A CURIOUS ORDER.

It is reported that a Circus Company arranged a benefit night in aid of the Sub-Divisional Congress Committee of Visnnupur in the district of Bankura (West Bengal). After tickets had been sold for a considerable ing villagers, the local sub-divisum of money among neighbourisional Officer promulgated, in the afternoon preceding the night when the performance was to have taken place. Section 144 Cr. P. C. ordering the manage of the Circus Company not to show any performance that night. When afterwards the S. D. O. was interviewed and requested by some Congressmen to rescind the order, he expressed inability to do so on the plea that there was "every likelihood of breach of the peace". So intending visitors had to return home in great disappointment.

PICKETING GOING STRONG

Picketing in Calcutta is going on in its usual peaceful manner. Bengali and Gujrati ladies are the prominent pickets in the Burra Bazaar area. Every day many dealers in foreign cloth agree not to give fresh orders for foreign stuff and to sign the Congress pledge. But they want to dispose of the stock already in hand.

In many moffussil towns foreign cloth and liquor shops are being picketed. In some of these places women workers are taking the leading part. Picketing is peaceful everywhere and no arrest has been reported as due to picketing.

Dinesh-Ramkrishna Day was peacefully celebrated in Calcutta on Sunday last. Processions were taken out in many parts of the city and all joined the meeting which was held in the Maidan in the afternoon. Prabhat Pheries paraded the streets and boy and girl volunteers collected funds for the Defence Committee.

As soon as the meeting began its work a heavy shower of rain disturbed its proceedings but people did not disperse. Some ladies and gentlemen addressed the meeting asking Government to take notice of the fact that the whole country was for sparing the lives of these two young men and appealing to the audience to generously contribute to the Defence Committee so that the appeal to the Privy Council might not suffer for want of money.

In the processions and the meeting women workers took a very large share.

In connection with this occasion two young boys were arrested and later convicted under the police Act and fined Re. 1 each, because they had pasted posters in public thoroughfares announcing the observance of Dinesh-Ramkrishna Day.

FAMINE.

Some parts of Bengal have been visited by famine. People are facing acute distress in such places as the Sub-Divisions of Gaibandha, district Rangpur (North Bengal) and Feni, District Noakhali (East Bengal). This unfortunate situation has been brought about by the failure of crops due to insects, drought, or flood.

Unemployment has become a serious problem in Bengal. It has already led to suicides. The other day a young man of 26 put an end to his life on this ground. Another young man, aged 22, is reported to have followed the same course on the same ground at Chinsura, District Hooghly (West Bengal).

"FACTS AND FICTION."

Mischievous Propaganda Against Karnatak Leaders.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"The Times of India" faithful to its mission of anti-national propaganda has given prominence to a story from "a correspondent" in its issue of Saturday the 23rd about the Congress work in Karnatak, under the caption "Facts and Fiction". This correspondent under the pretext of giving the purport of what "Pariksha" of Belgaum says has tried to make out a case against "goondaism of Karnatak leaders". He seems to maintain that the compromise between the Commissioner S. D. and Mr. R. R. Diwakar, President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee was arranging through Mr. P. R. Chikodi is absolutely false. The Commissioner S. D. never recognised, we are told, the existence of Mr. R. R. Dewakar in the field or for that matter of the Congress and the Commissioner was kind enough to order suspension of revenue collection on his own initiative. He further maintains, "In the whole episode one fails to see any trace of truce in the sense that terms were offered and accepted. What really happened was that the measures adopted by the Commissioner satisfied Mr. Diwakar."

In fact this is exactly the opposite of what actually happened. There were terms offered which were followed by talks, correspondence, etc., and the Commissioner realised Mr. R. R. Diwakar, as the man capable of withdrawing and therefore and therefore also of continuing the campaign.

Yours, etc.,
G. B. MAHASHABDE.

Bombay, May 26.

Following are true copies of the final orders of the Commissioner.

FINAL ORDERS RE: KOD VERY URGENT.

No. R. E. V.
Office of the Commissioner S. D.
Belgaum, 8th April 1931.

Memorandum:—

In consequence of the order of the Commissioner to treat irrigated rice land as homogenous tract in Kod taluka and grant suspension of soil assessment (in addition to the remission of water rate) on irrigated "Toriland," Mr. R. R. Diwakar proposes to call off the campaign as to non-payment. As soon as this promise is fulfilled all coercive measures should be stopped including action under Sec. 148 Land Revenue Code.

Fines for non-payment of revenue imposed but no already levied will be cancelled.

Sd/- W. W. Smart,
Commissioner, S. D.

To

The Collector of Dharwar, c/o Mamlatdar of Kod, with spare copies for Mamlatdar of Kod.

Copy to P. R. Chikodi, Esqr., M. L. C. Belgaum.

Sd/- W. W. Smart.
Commissioner S. D.

FINAL ORDERS RE: SIRSI AND SIDDAPUR.

No. R. E. V.
Office of the Commisioner S. D.
Belgaum, 9th April 1931.

Memorandum:—

Mr. R. R. Diwakar proposes to call off the no-tax campaign in Sirsi and Siddapur talukas provided the Collector receives and deals with individual applications of holders of arden and asking for suspension of the 2nd instalment owing to hardship in paying due to the heavy fall in the price of betelnut and other garden produce. (vide Commissioner's memorandum No. R. E. V. dated 7th April 1931).

If the collector finds on enquiry into individual cases of hardship that a case for the general postponement of the 2nd instalment of land revenue on garden lands in the above two talukas appears to have been made out, he should report to the Commissioner with a view to obtaining Government Orders for the grant of this concession. The Commissioner has no power to grant such a concession.

As soon as Mr. Diwakar fulfils his promise to call off the campaign, coercive processes should be stopped including action under Section 148, Land Revenue Code.

Fines for non-payment of revenue imposed, but not already levied will be cancelled.

Sd/- W. W. Smart,
Commissioner, S. D.

To

The Collector of Kanara (Camp Sirsi) with spare copies for Assistant Collector and Mamlatdars of Sirsi and Siddapur.

Copy to P. R. Chikodi, Esqr., M. L. C. Belgaum.

Sd/- W. W. Smart,
Commissioner S. D.

Disastrous Fire At Ry. Station.

NOAKHALI, May 28.

Noakhali railway station office was considerably damaged by fire this afternoon. The furniture records telegraph instruments and passenger shed were reduced to ashes. Some cash was also lost.—A.P.

POONA DAY BY DAY

Senapati Bapat In Poona

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, May 28.

Mr. Bapat, the Mulshipetha Satyagraha leader who was released from Hyderabad Jail after undergoing seven years imprisonment, arrived in Poona on Wednesday morning from Bombay. The City Congress Secretary Sjt. Ganesh Shastri Joshi, Messrs. Balukaka Kanitkar, Trimbukrao Devgirikar, Haribhaw Tulpule, Haribhau Phatak and few other Congress workers received him at the Bhamburda station. Mr. Bapat was garlanded by Mr. Joshi on behalf of the Congress, and from the station the Senapati left for Mulshi Petha.

BILASHI PRISONERS RELEASED.

Messrs. M. V. Kulkarni, B. N. Deshmukh and M. Shanker Deshpande were released from Yerawda Jail on 25th instant, after the completion of their period of imprisonment. Five others will be released on 1st June.

Latest News.

PANIC IN CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, May 29.

Mahomedans did not take out their Tazias to Karbala for burial to-day as a protest and observed a hartal to-day. Last night there was some panic at Moulganj crossing. The District Magistrate and other local officials remained there for several hours. Services of Honorary Magistrate were utilised for the last four days in connection with the Moharrum arrangements. Sudershan Maharaj of Chauk Bazar has received a threatening letter from one calling him self Sultan Dikoo demanding Rs. 15,190.

Stray cases of assault are reported from Bazar Ramnarayan and Anwarganj.—A. P.

TROUBLE IN BURMA.

RANGOON, May 28.

Thayetmyo reports that one section of the military police encountered on the 25th inst. 6 or 7 rebels near Kama, killed one rebel and captured two. Another party of Burma Rifles yesterday met a small party of rebels in another locality, killed four and wounded the others.

Ten dacoits last night raided two headmen's houses. Mayaugmya reports that a party of Burmans on the 25th May burned three Chittagonian houses and assaulted the inmates. The next day they burnt some hay-stacks. Reports from Toungoo show that two dacoities were committed there and a Chinaman murdered while in Pegu two Indians were murdered and two dacoities committed.

One headman was murdered in Tharrawaddy, while a village in Minhla resisted a dacoit attack, killing one dacoit. Further particulars regarding Taywagon attack reported yesterday show that police party killed four rebels, recovered four guns, thirty-three cartridges and a large quantity of gunpowder and destroyed rebel camp with all food-stuffs.

Two Tamilians were sentenced to-day for making a gun by the Third Additional Magistrate, Rangoon to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

Are you a victim of Diabetes?
Yes Sir, I too was once but
'GERMAN DIABETYLIN'
CURED ME COMPLETELY. BUY IT UP TODAY ONLY.
CAN BE HAD OF ALL THE LEADING CHEMISTS OR
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URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS.

Mr. V. L. Mehta's Address To Dharwar Conference

In the course of his speech presiding over the Conference of Urban Co-operative Banks and Societies held at Dharwar on the 24th instant Mr. V. L. Mehta said:—

This is a Conference of Urban Co-operative banks in the Karnatak and, therefore, representative of one of the most vigorous force in the Co-operative life of this province. Urban Co-operation had an earlier start here than in any other part not only of the Bombay Presidency but of the whole country, and so well were the foundation laid by your earlier leaders like Herlekar, Revington, Walvekar, Ankalgi Talmaki and Jog that even to-day in any comparative study of the developments of Urban banking in India the premier place must be accorded to the pioneer Urban banks of this province.

STRIKING ASPECTS.

Urban banking in the Karnatak has a record of which it may well be proud and in the number of institutions, the membership, the working capital it is well ahead of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Khandesh and the city of Bombay. Similarly, I do not know of any regional tract in India where Urban banking has made such progress as in the Karanatak. I do not propose to try your patience by quoting figures, but I would like to emphasise a few striking aspects of Urban banking in this province. One is that in the Karnatak development has been confined almost entirely to the cosmopolitan bank, throwing open its doors to all classes of the community, being truly a people's bank in the right sense of the term.. Next comes the interesting move which has, in recent years led to the organization of people's bank in several taluka towns with a fair measure of success. It is true that the ground has not been fully covered, but a good beginning has been made and the response to the effort has hitherto been so favourable as to lead one to hope that persistent efforts will yield equally good results in course of time. The last feature to which I would like to draw attention is the case with which the larger Urban banks have been able to secure capital and the steady flow of deposits that has come to them with the establishment of their credit.

RAISING OF FUNDS.

The raising of funds, we find from our experience in Co-operative banking, is, however, comparatively the easiest part of our work. Our more important and also more difficult task consists in the organization of satisfactory arrangements for the effective use of the capital, the savings of the community, entrusted to co-operative banks. This task too is two-fold. First comes the work of lending on good security, for suitable periods and at fair rates of interest and seeing that the advances so made are repaid in time. The second is the organization of arrangements for finance in such a manner as will help in furthering the aims of Co-operative Urban banking, the promotion of social welfare and the development of local crafts, trade and industries. Comparatively, the former part of the work is simpler though there too we are faced with difficulties arising mainly from the unfortunate economic condition of the bulk of our members like the bulk of this country's population. Co-operative credit can reduce the incidence of interest, it may assist in securing a reduction in wasteful social expenditure, but it cannot add to the earning capacity of individuals. What Co-operative Urban banks can do to minimize their difficulties is to allow credit after careful study of the earning capacity of the members financed, appointing for this purpose if necessary, special discount committees. They can also devise some means through the setting up of ward committees or otherwise, to keep in touch with their members, if the number of these very large.

ROOT OF TROUBLES.

The root of our troubles lies, however, in the fact that unlike in the west, credit in our Urban banks is more for consumption than for production. It is the organization of credit for production or for distribution that should engage primarily the attention of those responsible for the working of Urban banks. If you study the report of the Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee you will observe that after considering all alternative methods of providing financial facilities the Committee are driven to the conclusion, given expression to not once but repeatedly, that the only possible means of satisfying the credit needs of the petty trader, the small merchant, the craftsmen, the artisan and even the small industrialist is through the agency of Urban Co-operative banks. That gives us an idea of the immense field for effort that lies open before Co-operative banking.

MAIN PURPOSE.

The main purpose of this Conference is to take steps to bring about cohesion between the various Urban banks operating in the Karnatak by the formation of a regional co-ordinating authority. To my mind no move will be more conducive to the furtherance of the aim we have in view, namely, the extension of Urban banking to all centres of trade and industry in the province. Comparing the relative strength and stability of Urban banks in Italy and in Germany Mr. M. L. Darling observes that strong as they are in all other respects Urban banks in Italy lack one essential ingredient making for strength and vigour. From a wrong sense of financial independence they prefer a policy of isolation, unlike the banks in Germany which have their own federal organisations for finance and control. In India also it is the common experience, though this is hardly applicable to the Karnatak, that Urban organizations are apt to be too individualistic in their outlook and that their members and directors do not feel sufficiently interested in the movement as a whole. One reason for this may be that Urban banks do not feel interested in the problems co-operators discuss at their conferences or other gatherings. But if Urban co-operators form their own separate organization they will have a forum for the expression of their own peculiar views and for the formulation of their considered thought on problems of development. And these specialized federations will be more effective in ventilating at larger gatherings the needs and grievances of Urban co-operators than individual institutions can ever hope to be. It is from this point of view, that I would welcome the formation of a union or federation of the type contemplated.

COMEDY OF THE BOXER INDEMNITY

How The Money Is Used By The Chinese

Some thirty years ago there was a serious uprising of fanatics known as "Boxers" in North China. Many foreigners were killed; much foreign property destroyed, and for a considerable period the foreign population in Peiping was besieged in the compound of British Legation. An international armed force marched from Tientsin to Peiping and rescued the foreigners. After the smoke had cleared away the Powers got together and levied an indemnity on China amounting to approximately G.$350,000,000, the purpose being to make China pay for the damages and a considerable sum besides. The payments were spread out over thirty-nine years. The American portion of the Indemnity was G.$24,440,000, but early in 1908 an American missionary suggested to Col. Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States, that it might be a good idea to return some of this money to China for educational purposes. "Bully," exclaimed Roosevelt in characteristic fashion and immediately a bill was introduced in Congress providing for the return of G.$12,000,000, or approximately half the American portion of the Indemnity. China voluntarily agreed to use this money in sending a large number of her young men and women to the United States for their higher educations. In 1925 during the Harding administration, the remainder of the American Indemnity, or G.$12,545,000, was surrendered to China, it being specified that this money should likewise be used for educational purposes, including the construction of some modern libraries. When the World War came on in 1914, China was subjected to tremendous pressure from both sides to join in the struggle. It took China a considerable time to make up her mind as to which side she would favor, but the Allies won out by promising to give China a five years' moratorium on the Boxer payments. With this promise in their pockets, Peking politicians then proceeded to declare war on the Central Powers, at the same time taking care to cancel the portions of the Boxer Indemnity which previously had been paid to Germany and Austria. By this act China obtained the outright cancellation of about twenty per cent. of the Indemnity accredited to Germany and Austria and a five-years breathing-space on most of the remainder which had been paid to the other European Powers. The World War also brought another windfall to China on the score of the Boxer payments, for Russia went to pot in a wild revolution and when the Soviets emerged triumphant, they sought to carry favour with China by voluntarily relinquishing their share which amounted to almost thirty per cent. of the total.

BOXER PAYMENTS.

After enjoying a five-year holiday, China naturally had no desire to resume the Boxer payments to her former allies in the war, so tremendous pressure was brought to bear on Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Japan and the other Powers. In 1922 Great Britain sent a Commission to China to make an investigation and as a result agreed to relquish the balance of the fund, amounting to £11,000,000 for "educational" purposes. A bill was actually introduced in Parliament and passed to this effect, but final action was not taken because of political changes in both China and Britain. The French, always practical minded in international affairs, did not take kindly to the idea of using the money on education, and after considerable squabbling and intrigue decided to use the remainder of the French share of the Indemnity, amounting to about 130,000,000 gold francs, in reviving a Sino-French bank which had gone bankrupt. All the other countries, including Britain, were so influenced by the American precedent, that they inserted the phrase "for educational purposes" in the various rendition agreements. However, some took a more practical course and specified certain "constructive" works, the Dutch earmarking certain harbour and reclamation projects which they were interested in, the Italians specifying a steel bridge or two and so on. The Japanese not to be outdone, on the score of diplomatic idealism, announced that they were going to use their balance, amounting to about Yen 24,000,000, for so-called "cultural" purposes. We Chinese never were able to find out just what the Japanese meant by "Cultural" activities and in 1928 when trouble developed with Japan over the Shantung intervention, all the Chinese members of the Sino-Japanese Boxer Refund Committee resigned. The Japanese, however, continued and have practically completed a so-called 'cultural institute," or headquarters building located in the French Concession at Shanghai. The final chapter in the Japanese Boxer Indemnity refund episode was last week when a report was issued from Nanking stating that the Japanese had decided to give up their ideas about "culture" and use the reminder of the Indemnity for development aviation in China. As for Great Britain, the present Labour Government likewise decided that China needed other things than education, so Parliament reversed its previous stand and appropriated most of the money for railway construction in China with a condition attached that all locomotives, cars and steel rails must be purchased in England. There also is an understanding that the resulting revenues of the railways constructed from the Boxer fund must be used for educational purposes. The Belgians also have specified that their portion of the Indemnity, amounting to about 15,000,000 gold francs, is to be used for the purchase (in Belgium) of materials for the Lung-Hai and other railways. The world-wide economic depression has had a considerable influence in causing the various European nations and Japan to use the remaining portion of the Indemnity for something more pressing and practical than education. The National Government has likewise been swayed by similar influence, for with international bankers in no mind to lend China any money for pressing reconstruction needs, the natural tendecny has been to turn to the Boxer Indemnities where ready money is available. Education can wait! Had America not already remitted her portion of the Indemnity, one wonders whether President Hoover would have been as altruistic as his predecessors, Harding and Roosevelt.—The China Weekly Review.

ALL-INDIA T. U. CONGRESS

Executive Council Meets On June 6th

Syt. Subhas Chandra Bose, Chairman of Executive Council, A. I. T. U. C. has issued the following to the members of Executive Council, A. I. T. U. C. and Secretaries and other Representatives of Trade Unions in India:—

"Dear Comrade.—As you are aware, there had been a division in the ranks of the All-India Trade Union Congress during the last session at Nagpur in 1929 when some Unions had seceded from the Congress and a number of Unions remained neutral. At this distant date and specially at this hour of economic and political crisis through which the country is passing, it is no use dilating on the split itself or the causes thereof. On the other hand, it is imperative now to explore all possible avenues of rapproachment for closing up the ranks and restoring unity in the trade union movement in India and with this object in view, I have asked the General Secretary to convene a meetime of the Executive Council of A. I. T. U. C. in Calcutta on the 6th June next. I am also inviting a conference of representatives of different schools of opinion at the same time in Calcutta with a view to coming to a mutual understanding in the interest of the working class movement and for the success of the forthcoming session of the Congress in Calcutta.

I take this opportunity of appealing to you for your kind co-operation and invite your suggestions as to the best formul- leading to a happy settlement and the closing up of the ranks so that all the opinions and suggestions received can be tabulated beforehand in order to help the discussion best and minimise the labour of the meeting of the Council with a view to arriving at a speedy and satisfactory conclusion."

DERAILMENT ON B. N. RLY.

CHAIBASA, May 28.
(B.N.Rly.)

At about 17 hours to-day 7 empty bogey hopper wagons one empty goods wagon and one 'b' van derailed and capsized in Chaibasa yard blocking the main line stock and the permanent way was badly damaged. The passengers and mail of 89 down Gua Amda mixed were transhipped. There has been no loss of life or injury. Through running is expected to be resumed by 4 a.m. to-morrow the 29th inst.—A.P.

ZAMINDARS THANK PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

MUNDLANA (Punjab), May 28.
A representative meeting of Zemindars and cultivators was held to-day when resolutions were passed expressing grateful thanks to the Punjab Government for partial remission of land revenue and the liberal policy for suspension. The meeting urged upon Government the necessity of cutting down expenditure, even if some luxury department was to be abolished.—A. P.

WHY HE JOINED MUSLIM NATIONALIST PARTY.

Nawab S. M. Ismail's Statement

Khan Bahadur Nawab Syed Mohammad Ismail, who has been elected President of the Patna Muslim Nationalist Party, made the following statement to a representative of "The Searchlight."

In order to vindicate my position and with a view to remove any misgiving or misapprehension which may be felt by some, who are at present determined to misrepresent the views of individuals not holding the same as they do, I deem it my duty to explain the reason as to why I have joined the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party and have accepted the responsibility offered to me of the presidentship of the Patna District Nationalist Muslim Association inspite of the fact that till very recently I was supposed to hold views opposed to the creed of the Muslim Nationalist Party. In making my reasons clear I must at the vey outset most emphatically state that politics is always based on reasons of expediency of time and any change in the views held before any individual or group of men cannot with any propriety be ascribed to any motive. I must, therefore, make it very clear that I have, of my own accord and free will, without any morall persuasion or temptation, decided to join the Muslim Nationalist Party and have signed its creed and agreed to work on the lines indicated in the resolution passed by the Lucknow Conference. I have done so because, on a very close study of the whole question of the differences between the Nationalist Muslim and the other Muslims, I find that the main point on which they differ is the method of election for the representation of Mussalmans (whether by separate or joint electorates.) The chief cleavage is based on this point and this point only otherwise in my humble opinion, I have been unable to trace any other fundamental difference between the two groups (which used to be one before the Nehru Constitution came into existence.) It does not, therefore, lie in the mouth of those who were themselves staunch supporters of joint electorates since March 1927, now to say that owing to the influence of the Hindu Mahasabha over the Indian National Congress, and is hold over the leader of the Congress, it is undesirable and dangerous for the Mussalmans now to agree to a proposition which they had thesmselves initiated.

In support of their contention the original upholders and the advocates of joint electorates now advance reasons against it in order to appeal to the religious mentality of the Mussalmans. The appeals are not only to their imagination and reason but, I am ashamed to find, that in advancing their reasons the leaders go so far as even to create bitterness and ill-feeling between the two communities, without actually explaining to the masses the real difference that exists between the two issues, namely separate or joint electorates. The result of thus suppressing the main issue from the audience in the public meetings however well-intentioned it may be, is certainly not the correct method of taking the verdict of the so-called masses. Unfortunately, in recent years much has been made of the views and the mentality of the masses in support of separate representation. I can not deny the fact that the present mentality is the creation of good many public utterances exciting the religious imagination of the people and the insidious propaganda carried on in the communalist press. I deprecate the craving for leadership on religious grounds as much of the Hindu as of the Muslim. Religion is a thing which has nothing to do with politics, particularly Indian politics. This is neither a Islamic country, nor a homogenous whole. Therefore, any appeal based on grounds of religion, advanced by the leaders of either community, is beyond my humble capacity to understand in Indian politics. Democracy is claimed by both communities and the members of the minority community have a lurking suspicion against the members of the majority community and in expressing their misgivings and suspicions they advance certain reasons and give good many instances of occurences here and there. Both are ready to lay the blame at the door of others. Quite right. And I am prepared to accept them. The Mussalman says that the Hindus consider themselves intellectually and numerically superior to the Muslims while the Hindu says that the Muslims stand in the way of the achievement of freedom of their country which again the Muslims repudiate by laying emphasis on their sarfices.

I dismiss all these argumen with one modest humble appeal. My one modest appeal is "Appeal past be buried." What let all now to do for the fut are we is the question which ure? That perplexing and t is most which on a is the reason careful scr most cautious and only one outing, can bring one to conclusion, i.e., that without a united front there can be no real freedom in the country and without real freedom there can be no peace. The present mentality of both Hindus and Muslims is disastrous to both and may lead them to a sad plight, if good sense will not prevail and settlement not made immediately. The Indian Nationalist Muslim organisation stands for unity between all the communities in India. In its creed it aspires to protect the fundamental religious rights, the cultures, the endowment, the economics and the profession of faith of all communities. What danger there can then be for Mussalmans to join this organisation when it concedes to them all that they cherish most dearly. Their religious liberty is amply safeguarded. The only bone of contention is joint versus separate electorate, of which much has been made and against which many religious appeals have been made to the Mussalmans.

May I as a very humble Muslim, who has never been under the influence of any Hindu and who has always stood for the Muslim cause, most humbly appeal to the Muslim community to dispassionately consider as to where is the danger in their accepting the principle of joint election with reservation of seats, which is as good as separate electorate. In reply to this it has been said in certain public-meeting by the over-zealous supporters of separate electorates that by thus conceding to joint electorate, they will be creating a very bad precedent whereby only the creatures of Hindus will be returned and not the real exponents of the Muslim cause. So much has been made of this baseless and unintellectual argument to appeal to the imagination of the masses that the Muslims have been completely misled. The over-zealous zealots forget that they are leading their own community into a sad plight by arguments such as that a certain "Moslem, a Hindu's chauffeur, will be returned as against an intellectual Moslem." This is a very common argument ill becoming the position of responsible leaders. It is a slur on Hindu intellectuality which I am not prepared to accept. It is a catch-word to appeal to the religious feelings of the Moslems. It is a plea, which I am sorry to say will land Moslems into disaster.

HUMBLE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

Even after advancing their argument in support of separate electorates those Moslems, who are in the habit of advancing these arguments, called themselves Independencewallas. I am a humble constitutionalist. I do not believe in the creed of Independence. I do not subscribe to the Congress programme. If I have joined the Muslim Nationalist Party, I have done so with a bonafide intention. All along in my public utterances, from the platform of the Muslim League in Calcutta in 1927 and also in December 1928, I have supported the principle of joint electorate which is the 15th point of Mr. Jinnah. After all, the 14 points had been conceded and very little fundamental differences now remained. Where lies the danger for a Moslem to work up the future constitution of federal economy in absolute co-ordination and co-operation with the members of the majority community. No amount of safeguards or schemes of adequate representations embodied in the statute book will avail provided they are not at the same time written on human hearts, that is to say, are actual human safe-guards. A patch-work of safe-guards provided in a constitution will be of no avail. Mutual harmony, respect for fellow-feeling, neighbourly brotherhood, appreciation and understanding of the difficulties of the two communities, I bluntly submit, will really safeguard the interest of the minority much more than of the majority.

The policy of isolation is suicidal. In concluding I have no desire to make unfair bargain with the members of the majority community. I am even prepared to plunge myself, even if there is no fair treatment at the hands of the majority community, in any cause of righteousness. I have no apprehension that the majority community will be so unfair or intellectually inferior as not to appreciate our sacrifices but if we create a barrier, the mis-apprehensions will become deep-rooted. This is what ought to be removed.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

Representation In Council Urged.

LONDON, May 28.
Lord Francis Scott speaking at a luncheon given by the Press, referring to the East African settlers' proposals to be submitted to the Joint Parliamentary Commission, declared that the settlers wanted no form of constitutional change in regard to the Indians at present. The settlers were agreed that Indians should have representation in the Legislative Council to safeguard their own interests.—Reuter.

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SJT. HARIBHAU UPADHYAYA

Ordered To Quit Udaipur State Boundaries

(From a Correspondent.)
AJMER, May 28.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Tyagbhoomi" Sjt. Haribhau Upadhyaya, General Secretary, Rajputana Provincial Congress Committee, and leader of Bijolia Kisan Satyagraha, said that he went to Udaipur on an invitation from the Pratap Sabha to attend Pratap Jayanti celebrations. Officials of the Sabha were forewarned by the State Police that the speaker should not speak on any political subject. As soon as Haribhau had finished his lecture on the life of Maharana Pratap, the Superintendent of Police communicated the oral orders of the ruler to the Pratap Sabha authorities that Sjt. Haribhau should quit the boundaries of the State immediately. Haribhau obeyed.

84 Hours And 33 Minutes Flight Without Refuelling

LONDON, May 29.
Jacksonville (Florida).—The use of heavy oil in aviation has been remarkably vindicated by two Detroiters named Walter Rees and Frederick Prossi who have achieved non-refuelling endurance record of 84 hours 33 minutes in a diesel-engined plane and covered approximately 3,600 miles in a closed circuit.—Reuter.

Muttra.—Mr. Ram Gopal Azad, a boy belonging to the Naujawan Bharat Sabha has been arrested for sedition. He has been kept in the police lock-up.

Agra.—Shahgunj Shias have protested against not allowing Duldul procession on 9th and 10th days of Moharram. They have stopped all Moharram rites and Tazia processions, till their grievances are redressed.

DHANGAR BHAGINI SEVA MANDAL

Indore Maharanis Visit

(From a Correspondent).
POONA, May 28.

Her Highness Indirabai, Maharani of Indore paid a visit to Dhangar Bhagini Seva Mandal and the Dhangar Seva Sangh of Poona on Thursday. The hall of Mankar building in Narayan Peth was decorated with flags and buntings for the occasion. Her Highness accompanied by her Secretary were received at the entrance by Messrs. Ganpatrao Gholap and Baburao Kamble, the President and Secretary respectively of the Sangh. After the recital of the welcome songs composed specially for the occasion by Miss Prabhavati Gupte, Mr. K. S. Gupte read an address describing the work of the institutions in the cause of the uplift of the backward classes in general and the Dhangar community in particular.

Her Highness expressed great satisfaction and urged in her reply the necessity of education for the members of the Dhankar community of both sexes. After the distribution of flowers and Pansupari, Her Highness was shown over the various departments of the institutions by Mrs. Gitabai Mankar and Mrs. Saraswatibai Ghodake, the Secretary of the Bhagini Mandal.

SUGGESTIONS TO MILL-OWNERS

(Continued from page 8.)

by the Congress, majority of them have increased the prices of their cloth and the Indian public without grumbling have helped them and the Congress. Their forcing up prices is sure to deter buyers from patronising them. So they must take the timely hint and drop the idea of "making hay while the sun shines" and fix the prices of their cloth in such a way as would allow them a reasonable profit. After all they have to depend mainly on the Indian consumers for their prosperity and to gain their good will must be their prime object rather than that they should only think of their own purse.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC AT SUKKUR.

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 28.
Cholera has broken out in Sukkur town in epidemic form. Necessary precautions are being taken by the Municipal authorities.—A. P.

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MIRAJ RULER'S ADAMANTINE OPPOSITION TO POLITICAL REFORMS.

Kelkar's Advice Not To Rattle Penal Code Sections Of Sedition.

Presiding over the Conference of the Miraj States' Subjects, held at Malgaon on the 26th May, Mr. N. C. Kelkar said that the maxim that "Good Government is no substitute for Self-Government" is not an empty phrase. Despite the insulting pretension of the Indian Chiefs and Princes that they individually alone represent the State, time has come when the States subjects will not take that interested theory of Indian politics lying down. The awakening of the subjects has not been either rude or shocking to the Princes. It has been comparatively a mild one, thanks to their traditional sense of loyalty and courtesy. But the Princes will not be wise if they hereafter pay no heed to the rising aspirations of their subjects to have a hand and a lot in the administration of their own affairs. They may soon find that if the subjects only make up their minds and unite in pursuing a policy of active extremism, the onslaught could hardly be stopped by the preventive resources of the States. And there is an easily discoverable limit, beyond which the rulers could not expect active assistance from British rulers in carrying out their repressive policy.

The British Government cannot of course be expected, for various reasons, to force on Indian States the policy of political reforms. But the States' rulers would be sadly misinterpreting the real intentions of the British Government if they supposed that Government would endlessly tolerate the anomalous position of full responsibile Government being handed over to and wielded by British Indian subjects, with a third or fourth part of India living under the primitive conditions of despotic rule. At the Round Table Conference the representatives of the Indian Princes are said to have made it a condition, for joining a symtem of Federal Government in India, that the British Government established a system of responsible Government at the centre. Surely the physician should be ready to heal himself by the use of his own medicine if he sincerely believed in its sovereign virtue.

QUITE RIDICULOUS!

Otherwise it would be the height of ridiculousness to suppose that the Maharajah of Bikaner and others were insisting on the establishment of central responsible Government in India, only to spite and inconvenience the British Government while they themselves were intending to continue only the present system of autocracy in their own States. Indian States would be dear to and beloved of the few partizans of them that still remain in India, only if other things were equal in States territory as well as British territory. There is a certain pinnacle of affection to which the Indian Prince may aspire, if he takes up the position of a real constitutional ruler, to which pinnacle the British Government could never aspie even if it conceded full Dominion Status to India.

Mr. Kelkar's pride in Indian States related more to future possibilities than present realities. As things stood at present h must only hang his head in shame; because some of the rulers of the Indian States, though they were men of culture and intelligence, could not yet entertain the idea of sharing their powers and responsibilities with their subjects. The state of things in Miraj e.g. was a very sad example indeed; for it was so far the most backward in point of political reforms. Though a friend of the State and its rulers, Mr. Kelkar had no hesitation in openly condemning their apathy towards political reforms, and their obvious neglect of their duties, demanded by even the average measure of good progressive Government in the State.

MEDIEVAL RULE.

The word of the ruler was literally the law. Freedom of press, opinion and association there was none. Mr. Kelkar confessed that he really felt humiliated in presiding over a Conference, for holding which permission had to be obtained and was made conditional upon he himself being elected the President! The State takes glory in enacting a "Foreign Act", which was a vile imitation of a similar enactment in force in British India. Though the Chiefsaheb was himself an embodiment of true Swadeshi spirit, he would not tolerate a free and open campaign of Swadeshi propaganda. The village Punchayat, which was a conspicuous by its absence. Local Self-Government could not take root simply because the seed was never shown at all. What a chance was there then for a Legislative Council or Responsible Government?

This adamantine opposition to political reforms, on the part of the Miraj State rulers, certainly did not prove that they had taken a more correct measure of the real condition of things or fitness of the subjects in their own State; but it only proved that they were over egotistic or over-confident of their control over the mentality of their subjects.

A RULER'S INCOME.

This over-extension of their personality over the State caused its natural reactions. If the state ruler claimed the whole of the State income as his personal property, which he may dispose of as he likes, the state subjects put forward a legitimate counter-claim that the property and income of the State really belonged to the people to every pie, and that the ruler could subsist only on such amount of civil list as may be conceded to him from time to time.

Prohibition imposed on public meetings naturally provoked its violation. The rattling of the Penal Code section of sedition naturally tempted courageous people to dare its terrors. A no-tax campaign can easily occur to extremists, among the leaders of the political movement, as the sovereign remedy to counteract the conservative grabbing and repressive tendencies of the rulers.

Mr. Kelkar really felt sorry that the rulers of the Miraj State could not even perceive the point of convenience, which a fully functioning popular Legislative Council had for the rulers themselves. It might be cynical to suggest that much was really to be gained by the rulers of States from the point of view of their personal ease and comfort by the officers of the State, and the elected representatives of the subjects fighting out the battles of responsibility and good Government between themselves, while the rulers could look on with enlightened amusement on the tussel and only come forward occasionally, like the God in the machine, to keep the balance from tilting by timely advice or wise dispensation of patronage.

ADVICE TO SUBJECTS.

There are many things which the subjects of Indian States themselves can do without the intervention of the rulers, and if they could show that they unite in remedying some of the social evils with which their Society is beset, they are sure to exercise a corresponding influence upon the rulers. Mr. Kelkar concluded by saying that he did not want to indulge in the cheap and eternal verities pertaining to characterization of common human mind; but he would content himself with saying that the ultimate fate of the political movement in the Indian States would be decided, more by the innate steady wisdom of the people themselves than by outbursts of extraordinary ultruism on the part of the rulers. The momentum of enlightened self-interest and constructive work on the part of the subjects themselves must in the end, prove resistless for their rulers, for whom there would soon be no third alternative than either to live as humble but dignified servants of the State or be swept out-right in the democratic upheaval that was coming.

NEW ROLE FOR PRINCES.

Even in these days, Dictators exist and are also appreciated; but this is only because and when the people already have self-governing political constitutions secured to them, as possible counter weight and effective remedy against the abscess of their powers by these dictators. That is why dictators came to grief in Spain, where their powers were used for repression, and Mussolini is tolerated in Italy, where the people believe that the dictator is using his powers for the obvious purpose of securing and enlarging the scope of good Government, and elevating both the State and the people higher and higher in repute among the world of Nations. Budding or even flowering Mussolinis now flourishing in Indian States should, therefore, try to understand the real secret of successful dictators who have been in existence since the beginning of the world, and give up cheap ideas and ambitions of distinguishing themselves as lawless despots. A more reputable role in these days to be played by Princes would be that of Reformers, who failed only because people were themselves unfit to wield the powers and privileges conceded to them.

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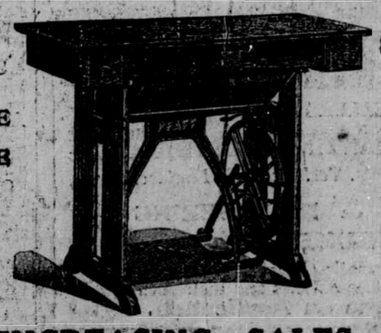

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OUR MADRAS LETTER

ATTACK ON CONGRESSMEN ?

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 26.

The 'hidden hand' is at work in Malabar from where report comes that all the loyal Hindu and Muslim 'leaders' of the Moplah Taluks have organised a strong committee to carry on propaganda against the Congress.

Strong opposition is being encountered in toddy shop picketing.

A common method of obstructing Congress meetings is by the beating of empty kerosine oil tins when the Congressmen are addressing public meetings.

Mr. T. Prakasam has undertaken a month's political tour in Malaba to intensify the Congress activities and effectively silence the interested counter propagandists.

CONGRESSMEN ATTACKED?

An alleged attack by men armed with lathis on an audience gathered at a Congress meeting is reported from Nagercoil. A congress worker had arranged a meeting with a view to propaganda and to enlist public sympathy for toddy-shop picketing. The meeting had hardly commenced when, it is alleged, a number of men rushed on the audience and began beating them with lathis. The gas lights were broken and there was a free fight afterwords. Encountered with opposition, the attackers quitted the place. It is stated that 15 to 20 people were injured.

STUDENT'S DEATH IN ENGLAND.

News has reached here of the death of Mr. M. S. Subramanian, M.A., at the King's College Hospital, London on Friday last.

Born in 1905 at Mannargudi, he had his education at the Presidency College, Madras from where he graduated with Honours. After serving a short term as a teacher in a local High School he obtained a Government of India Scholarship for the study of Geography, proceeding to England in September last. He fell ill about a month ago, and succumbed in spite of the best medical aid. Mr. Subramanian was a nephew of Mrs. Srinivasa Sastri. The Right Hon'ble Sreenivasa Sastri was a constant visitor at the bed side from the day of his landing in England.

TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The Madras Government have granted three scholarships for study in Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay. The selected candidates are Mr. V. S. Thiruthappa Mudaliar for sanitary engineering and plumbing, Mr. I. K. Ramchandra Naidu for Textiles and Mr. P. K. Kumara Menon for applied chemistry. The scholarships are of the value of Rs. 60 a month and are tenable for four years.

States' Peoples' Conference.

The Baroda Raj Praja Mandal writes.—

We feel, the question of the venue should not be the cause of a division in our ranks, at a time when we need unity in taking unanimous decisions in the interest of the great cause we are all fighting for. It is a sorry spectacle to see eminent workers fighting over a minor issue. Sjt. Satyamurti, we feel, has been making rather too presumptuous a claim for his Karachi Committee—of which two of us are also members—in saying that the Bombay Conference will not be a representative organisation, representative enough to voice the feelings of the Indian States people. The Bombay Organisation has a record of service that has drawn unqualified praises from all who know anything about it and it should be a pity if Sjt. Satyamurti, who ought to know much better, should pretend ignorance about it.

We have no knowledge of the subsequent inquiry from Mahatmaji regarding his opinions about the venue made by some zealous youths of Baroda referred to in their statement.

SEQUEL TO BAN ON PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Alleged Assault On Satyagrahis.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHROL (Kathiawar) May 27.

On Tuesday evening Sjt. Fulchandbhai and his party were served with a notice signed by Sjt. Manilal Bhaichand, First-Class Magistrate, Dhrol prohibiting public meetings in Mandvi Chawk Satyagrahis resolved to hold a meeting in another chowk, but the Fozdar who served the notice went away and the Jamadar without waiting for the Satyagrahis' reply blocked the private 'deli' of six families and made the Satyagrahis and other inmates prisoners. The Jamadar with eight or ten policemen, it is alleged used lathis while closing the 'deli' several persons are reported to have been injured.

Till now the "deli" is closed and children are not getting milk or medicine.

One Satyagrahi is put in the police lock-up and another is kept in a Dharamshala.

G. I. P. ACCOUNTS STAFF'S DEMANDS

Fair And Decent Standard Of Living Wanted.

The Annual General Meeting of the G. I. P. Railway accounts Staff Union was held in the Anjuman-I-Islam High School Hall, on May 23. Repesentatives from Poona, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, and Jhansi divisional Account Offices were present.

Mr Purshottamdas Tricumdas, president, criticised the attitude of the authorities in ignoring the just claims of the poor staff. He dwelt on the necessity of strengthening the Union, if they wanted to put a stop to exploitation. He said that the salaries paid to the Railway servants were very hopelessly low, inadequate, and unworthy of the Government, which claims to be working for the good of the people. Every worker had a right to live a decent life and, no power on earth, however strong, can resist the demands of united workers. He opined that unless the present sytem of Government was changed the lot of the workers would not improve.

WANTED TRADE UNIONISM.

Proceeding he observed that the leaders of the trade union in India should run the unions on trade union lines, thus making these institutions useful to the workers and pleaded that the Unions should have Socialism as their ideal.

Referring to the present day retrenchment he said that the figures of the Railway Board did not justify it, and warned that the result of unemployment would be very serious. He hoped that the Government of India would appoint a Conciliation Board, demanded by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

Alluding to the work done by the Union he expressed his satisfaction that the workers themselves were managing their own affairs, without much assistance from the outsider. He deplored the divisions in the ranks of Labour.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

After a good deal of discussion many resolutions were passed. The first resolution asked the Government of India to examine the condition, pay and prospects of the subordinate account stan with a view to ensure a fair and decent standard of living to them.

The second resolution related to the grievances of the Divisional Staff in the matter of holidays leave and other privileges.

Indian Posts And Telegraphs Department.

INTRODUCTION OF "GREETINGS" TELEGRAMS IN INDIA.

It has been decided by the Government of India to introduce, with effect from the 2nd June 1931, a special class of greetings telegrams in India at a reduced rate. A beginning is to ge made with a series comprising:—

(1) Christmas and New Year greetings; (2) Diwali greetings; (3) Birthday greetings, (4) Id greetings and (5) Congratulations on the conferment of honours and titles.

Specially printed forms and envelopes proper for each occasion will be used by the office of the destination for delivery of greetings telegrams.

The minimum charge for a "Greeting" telegram will be 8 annas for 6 words or less, the telegram consisting of (a) name of the addressee and address (4 words); (b) greeting—a number (1 word) (c) name of sender (1 word) An additional charge of one anna per word will be made for each additional word over four in the address and over one in the name of sender.

Greetings telegrams may be sent on any day, festive or congratulatory, except on Sundays and four principal telegraph holidays and during the period when booking of ordinary telegram is suspended.

GREETINGS TELEGRAMS.

List of phrases for congratulations on conferment of Titles and Honours are as under:—

53 Heartiest congratulations on well merited honour; 54 Hearty congratulations on well earned distinction;; 55 Respectful congratulations on the honour bestowed on you. 56 Delighted to hear of the honour conferred on you accept hearty congratulations; 57 Humbly offer hearty congratulations on deserving honour conferred; 58 Heartiest congratulations on the distinction conferred on you; 59 Delighted to see your name in the Honour's List congratulations; 60 Warmest congratulations, 61 Hearty congratulations on distinction conferred on you and best wishes for further recognition of meritorious service; 62 Hearty congratulations, may you live long to enjoy distinction conferred on you; 63 Respectful congratulations on honour conferred, and 64 May this honour be the forerunner of many more.

Dhubri.—Dhubri is not yet free from earthquake shocks which are being felt at intervals. The one that was recorded at 3-18 on the morning of 24th instant was of considerable intensity and duration and drove people out of their beds in panic. The total number of shocks flt up to date is over 450.—A P.

PRESERVE ANCIENT MONUMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A long time ago, the Jain Swetamber temple on Victoria Gardens at Surat was built through the munificent donations of the Nema Banias. The temple is a living proof of the kind interest that the then Nawab of Surat showed towards Jainism. The temple, from outside looks quite simple, but from within it embodies real art. It is full of engraving in stones. In addition to this artistic work, there is also beautiful workmanship in veritable golden colours which create vivid pictures of the various places of Jain pilgrimage.

In the year 1886 A.D. the Municipality had resolved to purchase the temple with the help of the Government with a view to expand the garden. The Jains of Surat, at that time, protected the same temple, from the encroachment by valiantly fighting upto the High Court of Bombay. In 1900 A.D. three more idols were installed in the temple by Sjt. Mohanlalji—the most renowned and revered Muni of the Jains, and I have reason to be proud enough that he was my grand preceptor.

Since two years, there is a very keen controversy among the Jains and there also exist two parties at present. The trustees of one party are reported to entertain the idea of selling the temple. It is a matter universally known to the people that Government can protect the ancient specimens of art places of pilgrimage. In the present case, this unlawful encroachment puts in danger the whole Jain community all over India. Therefore I draw the attention of the Government that it is a serious matter for their consideration.—Yours, etc.,

MANEK MUNI.

Kathor via Saiyan, May 25.

Reuters Ltd. v. R. Sheth Madhavdas

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under instructions from our client Mr. Madhavdas R. Sheth the defendant abovenamed we have to address you as follows:—

That in the issue of your paper dated the 20th instant there appears a short note regarding a consent decree passed in the High Court of Bombay in the above suit In this summary there occurs a misstatement about the name of the leaflet or publication published by our client. You refer to it wrongly as "The Cotton Telegraphic Information Service" while the real name is the "The Daily Cotton Commercial Bulletin".—Yours, etc.

MANOHAR AND CO.,
Attorneys for M. R. Sheth.

ALL-INDIA STATE PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Republican League Decides Not To Wreck It

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian States' Republican League was held at the "Hindustan Prajamitra" Office, 21, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday. Sjt. Kanyalal Kalyantri was in the chair. Mr. Chholshanker Vyas, the General Secretary, submitted the resignation of the Vice-President, Sjt. Samaldas Gandhi. It was accepted by the House and Sjt. Meherally (subject to his approval) was elected in his place.

Nine persons were co-opted on the working Committee.

The constitution and organisation Committee consisting of 4 members was appointed to frame the Constitution of the League and also to frame Bye-Laws of the Provincial and Sub-Divisional organisations of the League.

Tht Propaganda and Publicity Committee consisting of five persons was appointed. The Committee was entrusted with the work of arranging to issue Bulletins from time to time and also to contribute to the Press.

The Finance Committee consisting of 4 members was appointed and entrusted with the work of collecting funds.

Then the meeting passed the following two resolutions:—

(1) "This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian States Republican League resolves that the League shall not carry on activities to wreck the All-India Native State People's Conference.

(2) "This meeting resolves to start, at the earliest opportunity a Weekly Journal as an organ of the Republican League and empowers the Publicity Committee to prepare a Scheme for the same and submit it to the Executive Committee within a Week."

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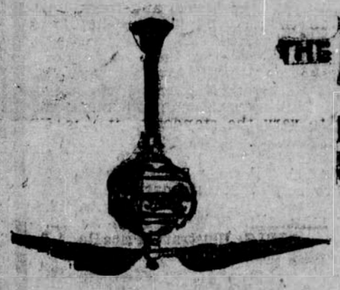

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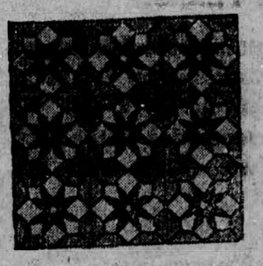

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—:o:—

FIFTH KARNATAK UNIFICATION CONFERENCE

Dr. P. Sittaramaya's Presidential Speech.

HUKERI, (Belgaum Dist.), May 26.

The fifth session for the Karnatak Unification Conference commenced here this morning under the presidency of Dr. Pattabhai Sitaramaya and in the presence of large number of delegates from all parts of Karnatak.—A. P.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following are extracts from the Presidential speech of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya at the fifth Karnatak Unification Conference which was held yesterday (Wednesday) at Hukeri:—

The growth of the Indian Provinces has been merely chronological and was not based upon any logical, linguistic or ethnical considerations. As each tract was acquired it was tacked on to some existing area irrespective of the considerations that should operate in nation-building. Such an ideal could not be before the mind or vision of the British people and this haphazard growth has gone on since the acquisition of territory beginning with Bombay in 1661 as part of the dowry of Katharine of Braganza to the present day. Is it not amusing to recall the fact which was in 1839 a common topic of conversation in the London East India circles that the Madras Province was to be abolished and apportioned between Bengal and Bombay and that the seat of the supreme government should be transferred to the Bombay Presidency. The English people had no ideals in acquiring territory or administering it. They fixed their attention on immediate facts and dealt with them as best they could. That is perhaps the secret of their Empire building; but a secret that only militated against the nationalism of the countries concerned.

CONFUSION.

As things stand, the Bombay Presidency is divided between the Maharattas, the Guzeratis, the Sindhis and the Canarese, while Madras is likewise divided between the Oriyas, the Telugus, the Tamils the Canarese and the Malayalees. The Central Provinces is an admixture of the Telugu, Marathi and the Hindi speaking people while till recently in Bengal the Bengalis, the Biharese, the Oriyas and for a time even the Asamese were all huddled together. Or to vary the standoint, it is equally true to say that the Maratis are divided between Bombay and Central Provinces, let alone the Nizam's Dominions, the Oriyas between Bengal, Bihar and Madras while the Canarese between Madras and Bombay, leaving alone Mysore and Hyderabad.

RECENT CHANGES.

The re-arrangement of the Indian provinces is not a new problem. It was before Lord Curzon in 1902 which he wrote complainingly that "Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries have been calmly carving out and re-arranging provinces on paper, colouring and re-colouring the map of India" and said in a despatch of the 3rd December "the question of territorial and administrative redistribution in India is indeed in our judgment one of the most urgent and vital of the many problems for which we at present endeavouring to find solution." But such re-arrangements were not animated by any high ideals. Even in asking for the annulment of the partition of Bengal, wanted a re-union which meant the huddling together of the Bengalis, the Biharese and the Orihas; and even in the reparation made in 1911 while Bihar was separated, Orissa was still tacked on to Bihar and Chota Nagpur and the wail of the Oriyas now over a quarter of a century old has remained a cry in the wilderness. No one can deny that such separation as of Behar from Bengal yielded excellent results so far as the separated units are concerned. The Biharese have shaken off the belief since their separation that they were unequally yoked with the Bengalis and a marked awakening has come over Bihar which has placed that Province almost in the forefront of the modern struggle for Swaraj. In Andhradesa even without the recognition by Government of the Andhra Province as a separate province, the libraries, tht reading rooms, national schools and colleges, newspapers, publishing houses, art societies, theatres and sabhas that have come into existence after the Andhra movement was started are standing proof of the great upheaval which language consciousness has made possible. There is little doubt that in the Karnataka also the same measure of upheaval, the same degree of pride, the same volume of sentiment have been kindled by the Karnataka consciousness.

INDIFFERENCE.

Though the Beharees started their movement for the separation of Behar in 1894 1894 and succeeded in 1911, though the Oriyas have been agitating in one sense since 1888 and more directly since 1903 when the Utkal Union Conference was first started for the union of the Uriya speaking people and their integration into a separate province, though Sylhet and Cachar have been protesting against their separation from Bengal since 1874 and left no rest to the Assam Legislative Council, the Bengal Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly through the past decade, though the Andhras have been concentrating their attention on the subject since 1913 and have succeeded in arrying the matter through the Madras Legislative Council, though the Karnatakas have left no stone unturned in carving out their political unity even as they have established their cultural, linguistic and ethical unity during the last decade, still the British Government remains where it was in the year 1911 and but for the storm raised over the partition of Bengal would have remained where it was half a century ago.

LANGUAGE BASIS.

It is unnecessary to narrate here the steps taken in the various legislatures regarding the solution of this problem following the clear hints laid down in the Montford Report (paragrah 246) and the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (P. 15). Nor is it appropriate in these days of awakened national and sub-national consciousness to seek to prove what is now a patent proposition by quoting profusely from administrators like Sir Thomas Holderness, Sir John Strache, and Sir Bamptylde Fuller. Suffice it to say that it being admitted that no scheme of Swaraj would be acceptable which was not based upon the Federal principle, the provinces of India should, as integral factors of the Federal scheme, be forthwith reorganized on a language basis in order to make provincial autonomy real, to give a share in the Government to the masses coming from the villages into whose hands political leadership has fortunately passed, in recent days, and to provide an impetus for the advancement of those sub-national cultures by whose commingling alone,—a composite Indian nationality could be established.

UNDER SWARAJ.

In this view then we should have the following provinces in India. 1. Kerala, 2. Karnatak, 3. Dravida, 4. Andhra, 5. Utkala 6. Maharashtra—carved out from Bombay and C.P. with Berars, 7. Sindh, 8. Ghurjara, 9. Hindi provinces—perhaps one or more, 10. Punjab. 11. Bengal 12. Behar, and 13. Ajmere and Merwara. C. P. will thus disappear from the map and two or three enclaves like Delhi may have to be carved out of Bombay and one or two other places while there will, of course, be the Frontier areas carved out into separate Provinces. It requires imagination, courage and sympathy to carry out these changes and the task this visualised shapes work enough for the hands of a tenth Committee in the Round Table Conference if Committees continue or constitutes an important item of work before the Conference, if the whole Conference, as should preferably happen, goes into committee. A Boundaries Commission at some future date may be appointed only to fix the boundaries but not to discuss the problem of carving out provinces. In other words the principle must be treated as beyond dispute, only the details of division and demarkation await settlement. It is thus that the foundation of Swaraj can be well and truly laid. If Swaraj should be of India by the Indians for the Indians, if should be a Swaraj with the village as the foundation of the Edifice, the crafts and arts in the village as the key of national civilization and language of the village as the repository of national culture. And a village may play its legitimate part in national affairs only when Provinces are constituted on a language basis.

re-adjustment of provincial boundaries; but the inelastic and hide bound system of administration that rules over us ad, can nardly be expected to take count of, and act immediately upon, the strong public feeling on this issue in different affected areas. Now that a silver lning appears on the horizon, and a Swaraj constitution is on the anvil, it is our duty to place our strong case before the public and the Government alike.

LINGUISTIC BASIS.

Fortunately for us, the agitation in this behalf was initiated in Karnatak as else-where by leaders who were deeply immersed in Nationalism. The directed the agitation on healthy nationalistic lines. This question consequently received early attention from the Congress, which soon incorporated the principle of the readjustment of provinces on a linguistic basis in its own constitution and formed fresh provinces based on it. Karnatak leaders placed their case before the Now famous Nehru Committee, who were so much convinced of the justice and the feasibility thereof that they had no hesitation in strongly recommending the immediate formation of a separate province for Karnatak. The All-Parties Conference at Lucknow has set its seal upon it.

MAHATMA'S BLESSING.

Leaders and workers in Karnatak who feel keenly on this issue are not actuated by narrow provincialism. Most of them took active part in the last Satyagraha struggle. Now, that peace is in sight, and a Swaraj constitution is likely to be agreed upon between England and India, Karnatak has every right to expect the Congress and the nationalist leaders in the country to take up this question also as their own and fight it out to a successful issue. Fortunately, Mahatmaji has blessed this demand and hence, our task in this behalf has become considerably light.

JUST AND UNAGGRESSIVE.

As Karnatak's ideal is just and unaggressive, it can be safely trusted to treat its minorities with justice and generosity. It has no desire to tyrannize over its minorities. It is prepared to pledge its word to Marathi speaking minorities in the North and Tulus and other minorities in the south and elsewhere that their legitimate rights will be fully safeguarded by the new province.

DIGNIFIED ZEAL.

It is our duty to ignore unpleasant and heated utterances on both sides, and pursue our path with dignified zeal and toleranee. Extremists may be well advised, in the interest of the cause they wish to serve, to leave matters in the hands of those who would never be perturbed by an angry word here or an unpleasant occurence there.

LOKAMANYA TILAK.

Karnatak has worked under Lokamanya Tilak and desires to live on friendly relations with his province. Let it only recognize the rightful ambitions of Karnatak and help it in achieving its independence as an automonous province in Federated India.

COMMON IDEAL.

It is necessary that provinces similarly circumstanced such as Karnatak, Andhra, Utkal and others should co-ordinate their efforts for achieving their common ideal. If this is done, our demands would be irresistible. As Mahatmaji has pointed out, let us have faith in ourselves and in the holy cause that we have espoused. In that case, God will not be slow in coming to our aid.

Temple Grant Dispute

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, May 24.

The temple of Goli-Ganapati of Sirsi gets an annual grant of Rs. 142-8-0. The trustees of the temple asked for the grant as usual from the Government officials who declined to pay and asked the Trustees to pay up their second instalment. The Trustees asked for a written order to that effect. The Shirastedar refused to give any written order.

Tht temple it is alleged owes nothing to the Government. The Trustees in their individual catacity have yet to pay their second instalment, the last date to pay being 25th instant. And yet the officials refused to give the temple grant on the plea that the Trustees ought to pay the second instalment first, and then claim the grant.

JUST AND UNAGGRESSIVE IDEAL OF KARNATAK.

Mahatma's Blessing On Unification Demand

Mr. Pandit Welcomes Conference Delegates

The following are the extracts from the address delivered by Mr. V. S. Pandit, Chairman of the Reception Committee before the Fifth Karnataka Unification Conference held at Hukeri on Wednesday:—

All eminent authorities, Indian as well as Foreign, have seen the injustice of the present absentminded, senseless and promiscuous grouping together of different races, cultures and principalities in common hotchpots. They have, therefore, with one voice called for

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 22 May 1931, is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation	1,53,71,34
Reserve	
Coin and bullion.	
IN INDIA.	
Silver coin	1,19,00,25
Gold bullion	19,85,89
Silver bullion	7,71,52
Securities (Purchase price,	
In dia	7,13,77

D·A·N·G·E·R!..

IT HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY STATED THAT OVER 1,000,000 PEOPLE ARE DYING FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN INDIA YEARLY. IS THIS TO BE WONDERED AT WHEN 33.1/3% OF OUR CATTLE ARE SUFFERING FROM SOME FORM OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS?

APPALLING! LOATHSOME! TERRIFYING! The dread disease tuberculosis is ravaging the country. Every day Men, Women and Children are being infected to suffer, and eventually die of consumption. Will you, or one of yours be the next victim of this terrible scourge? If you are using the so called local fresh milk, you are putting yourself and your family to grave dangers, for milk is probably the greatest carrier of tuberculosis germs.

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MASTER NISSAR—THE RENOWNED STAGE STAR
KAJJAN BAI—"THE NIGHTINGALE OF BENGAL"
ASSISTED BY ALL OTHER STARS OF FAME

WITH A TALKIE AMUSING COMEDY IN TWO REELS

SCREEN'S MONUMENTAL SHOW

STARRING MASTER MOHAN, MISS SHARIFA & OTHERS

"BOMBAY--MILLIONAIRESS"

OR

"MUMBAINEE SHETANEE"

ORIENTAL TYPE OF DANCES, AND EXCELLENT SINGING, ARE FOUND IN "SHIRIN-FARHAD"

MAGNIFICENT SETTINGS OF ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE WITH REMARKABLE SCREENIC EFFECTS ARE SEEN IN THIS PICTURE.

TWO SHOWS DAILY
6-15 & 10 P.M.
SATURDAY, SUNDAY
and HOLIDAYS
EXTRA SHOW AT 3 P.M.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO

SEATS BOOKED IN ADVANCE

YARN MARKET

BOMBAY, May 27.

The continued sharp decline in American cotton has had a depressing effect on Indian markets and prices in yarns have undergone a further decline during the week. As a matter of fact the yarn market has been almost panicky and buyers and sellers are not able to meet each other owing to great divergences of the idea of prices between them. There has been practically no turnover in the market inasmuch as everybody is shocked at the unprecedented decline in New York and consecutively in India in raw materials and even after such a drastic decline nobody is yet able to say whether it will stop. Many of the dealers have been feeling very nervous on account of the heavy losses in their present holdings and although some of them are inclined to sell off their holdings at any rate they are not able to find the buyers who have naturally been very cautious and have been eagerly awaiting a further decline in prices of yarns with a view to find out favourable opportunity to make purchases. A similar nervousness has also been reported from almost all consuming districts and many offers have been recently withdrawn by buyers who prefer to waith and watch for the developments. On the whole the general condition in the yarn market is far from healthy and whilst prices are low and attractive, demand is almost absent owing to lack of confidence at the moment. So long therefore the market does not become settled turnover is not likely to improve in the yarn market.

ENGLISH YARNS

Business is almost at a standstill so far as forward purchases are concerned. In spot sales there is a heavy loss to the dealers and yet sales are very restricted.

JAPANESE YARNS

There has been a further decline in prices and clearances are comparatively better in this class of yarns.

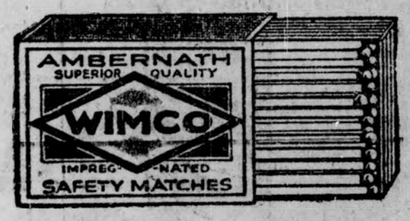
ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

The market continues to remain very dull and lifeless since a few weeks and prices have been automatically declining in the absence of satisfactory demand from consuming districts. Some of the weak holders have been naturally throwing away their stocks at any price and this considerably affects the consuming districts where there has been a certain amount of nervousness prevailing since some time. The very low prices of artificial silk clothes realised by the weavers has compelled them to make purchases of low grade yarns which are offered on the basis of Re. 1 per lb. or even less than that by some of the Continental makers. In the present circumstances there are hardly any signs of improvement in prices or in sales.

INDIAN YARNS

The drastic decline in cotton has affected very unfavourably the sales of Indian yarns and dealers complain of absence of any improvement in the yarns during the whole of last week. Reports from up-country mills are also not encouraging but they are meeting their markets at any price and have therefore been able to remove some of their stocks. With Bombay mills however the stocks are accumulating but the price offered to them are very low and unworkable and sales are very difficult to arrange at present. Rangoon, one of our principal markets is considerably affected on account of the riots and almost all the Indian markets are very nervous on account of the heavy decline in cotton. The future tendency is very uncertain and we do not expect any improvement in demand till the cotton price settle down.

MADE IN INDIA



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Centrally situated on the GHODBUNDER ROAD outside Andheri Railway Station.

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Principal of the Prince of Wales College, Jammu (Retired) assisted by a staff of competent and qualified LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

REASONABLE FEES, MODERN LINES OF INSTRUCTION, PHYSICAL CULTURE, SPORTS, DISCIPLINE, SCHOOL BUS, MORNING AFTERNOON and EVENING EXTENSION Lectures for adults of both sexes by direct colloquial methods without any home work.

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He is specially qualified for dealing with recalcitrant and lazy students without punishment.

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THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Great Aldwych Farce
PLUNDER
Featuring TOM WALLS, RALPH LYNN, MARY BROUGH.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE AMERICAN PRISONER
Featuring:
CARL BRISSON & MADELINE CARROL
A Romantic Drama of The Napoleonic Wars.

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To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Million Volt Talkie Thriller
THE NIGHT PARADE
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HUGH TREVOR. D. GULLIVER.
A glamorous epic of midnight madness.

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To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WHY GIRLS GO BACK HOME
featuring
PATSY RUTH MILLAR
A NEW angle to the old but interesting question.

IMPERIAL MOVIE-TONE'S SECOND TALKIE
ALL SINGING,
ALL TALKING,
ALL DANCING.
DAULAT-KA-NASHA
OR
MONEY
Featuring:
Miss ZILLOO and KHALIL.
SEE ZILLOO in her Finest Screen Role.
HEAR ZILLOO in a Swift-moving Drama.
He had a beautiful home, obedient wife, dutiful son, but he wasn't happy. He craved for wealth and what did wealth bring in its trail?
A Mighty Drama that will stir you tremendously.
WATCH FOR THE DATE!!!
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CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, THE 30TH INST.
AT THE REQUEST OF MANY OF OUR PATRONS FIRST INDIAN TALKIE PHOTO-PLAY.
ALAM-ARA
An All-Staar Cast.
ALL TALKING, SINGING AND DANCING.
Produced by: IMPERIAL MOVI-TONE.
Mr. VITHAL, Miss ZUBEIDA and Miss ZILLOO in Leading Roles.
SEE and HEAR:
MAHATMA GANDHI'S INSPIRING MESSAGE FROM HIS OWN LIPS
Daily:—5-30, 8 and 10-30 P. M.
MATINEE SHOW on Saturday Sunday and Holidays at 3 P. M.
RATES:
BOX ..... Rs. 3-6-0.
RESERVED ..... Rs. 1-8-0
BALCONY ..... Rs. 2-4-0
FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 1-2-0
SECOND CLASS .. As. 0-9-0
THIRD CLASS .... As. 0-4-0
CINEMA MAJESTIC,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

PATHE CINEMA
4, 6-30 & 10.

WHO
the devil is Satan
WHY
did he kidnap this beautiful girl
WHAT
are the grotesque characters doing in the chamber of horrors
HOW
can she ever escape from his clutches
SEE
the answer in the most baffling story the screen has even recorded

Presented by Richard A. Rowland
Directed by Benjamin Christensen
with
THELMA TODD AND CREIGHTON HALE
ALSO
MICKEY MOUSE IN BIRTHDAY PARTY
PATHE SOUND GAZETTE—AUDIO REVIEW
and
A TWO REEL ALL TALKING COMEDY

Amusements.

STUPENDOUS STAGGERING GORGEOUS

KRISHNATONE'S ALL-TALKING, SINGING, DANCING, DRAMA OF LOVE'S VAGARIES

A Radiant Romance caught into microphone—The eternal tragedy of the Indian woman transported to the vocal screen—Vagaries of a vagabond heart revealed through dainty dialogues—Love's lingering melodies received in photophone.

COMMENCING TO-DAY

Not a Midsummer Night's Dream But a Real Romance Throbbing with Insurgent Emotions and Vibrant with Heart Rending Events.

PLAYED BY A PERFECT CAST

INCLUDING THE RADIANT TALKIE STAR

MISS RAMPIARI

With her sweet melodious voice, rising and falling rhythmically into bass, tenor and soprano. Aided by—Miss SARDAR and Mr. GAZNAVI.

AN EXTRAVAGANZA OF MUSIC

AT

Globe Talkies

SANDHURST ROAD

THE WIFE

Krishnatone's 100 Per Cent. Gigantic Supreme Talkie Play.

MANEKLAL B. PATEL presents
THE WIFE
घरकी लक्ष्मी
Miss RAMPYARI, THE MOST HANDSOME SIREN OF THE SCREEN, PLAYS THE ROLE OF A DANCING GIRL VERY REMARKABLY.
100% HINDI TALKING, SINGING & DANCING SOCIAL DRAMA
WITH
Misses RAMPYARI, SARDAR & Mr. GAZNAVI
DIRECTED BY KANJIBHAI J. RATHOD
PICTURIZED BY HARILAL K. PATEL
KRISHNATONE

Here is a tremendous drama of absorbing interest, vitally alive with all the elements of entertainment.

YOU WILL SMILE THROUGH YOUR TEARS AND SEARCH YOUR HEART FOR—WHAT—?

A colossal photo-tone drama, built out of the very fabric of life—Stripped of reserve, born of the agony of a woman's soul, revealing humanity. Most bitter weakness and most glorious strengths.

Sound Recorder.—MANECKLAL B. PATEL, Director, K. RATHOD, Cameraman HARIBHAI PATEL.

AT GLOBE TALKIES

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

Four Shows at 3, 5-30, 8, 10-30 P. M.

Where sound reproduction reaches highest clarity through latest electric fittings.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, May 28.

...ly	8.59—
...tober	8.91—
...ember	9.13—
...uary	9.24—01
...ch	9.45—01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, May 28.

	8.59 plus 01
...er	8.92 plus 01
...ng spot	8.34 —

New York, May 28.

New York.—10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)

July	8.55
October	8.89
January	9.21

New York.—Noon Call.

July	8.56
October	8.91
January	9.23

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS
New York, May 28.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 2000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain 1000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent 3000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, May 29.

	Opening	Closing
June		4.66—07
July	4.65	4.67—08
August		4.70—07
September		4.73—08
October	4.76	4.76—08
November		4.79—08
December		4.82—08
January	4.86	4.86—08
February		.89—09
March	4.95	4.93—09
April		4.95—11
May		4.98—11
June		5.01—11
Middling Spot		4.80—03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES
Liverpool, May 29.

Estimated Spote sales 6000 bales.
Sales for exports 1000 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 150 bales.

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, May 29.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (good staple)	3.76
Fine (good staple)	3.91
Superfine (good staple)	4.06
OOMRA—	
Good	3.19
Fully Good	3.34
Fine	3.49
BENGAL—	
Good	3.02
Fully Good	3.12
Fine	3.22
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	3.12
Fine	3.22
Superfine	3.32

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, May 29.

SAKELLARIDIS,—	
July	7.56
September	7.72
October	7.77
November	7.84
January	7.99
March	8.12
May	8.22
F.G.F. Spot	7.80

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest prices. £
Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	0 2 3
London Tin Corporation Ord.	0 9 0
Turner & Newall	1 5 0
Associated Electric Industries	0 18 4½
Attock Oil	0 13 1 1/2
Associated Portland Cement	1 1 3
Underground Electric Railways	1 0 6
Electric Supply Corporation	2 2 9
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ld. Ord.	0 13 3
Beira Railways	0 8 9
County of London Electric Supply Ord.	2 5 3
Marconi International Marine	1 10 0
Calendar's Cable & Constn. Co. Ltd. Ord	2 8 0
General Elec. Ord.	1 17 9
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 3 9
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	25 0 0
International Rlys. of C. America Ord. do	9 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	0 7 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 9
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	0 16 6
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 0 7½
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 4 0
Wm. Cory & Son	2 10 6

Market steady but business restricted Stock of fubber in the U. K. 139581 tons.
Decrease on week 626 tons.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, May 28.

Total Bullion	£152,100,000
Public Deposits	£17,400,000
Other Deposits	£88,600,000
Government Securities	£31,200,000
Other Securities	£35,400,000
Notes and Coin	£57,200,000
Notes in Circulation	£354,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	53.95 per cent

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Bombay, May 26.

Prices per Cwt.—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78/; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68/.
Prices per Swt.—

Farina Supra Rs. 6-12-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-12-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 6-2-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 5-6-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 8-4-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 10-6-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-10-0 Magnesium Chloride, German Rs 3-4-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21/; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 43/; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-1-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7-12-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 9-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 36-8-0; Soda, Ash-Dharangadhra Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 21-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small pack Rs 32-2-0; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 26-8-0.
Prices per lb.—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-8-0; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-6; Aniline Salt Electro Rs. 0-6-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-5-0; Formal-dehyde Rs. 0-5-6.

THE SEED TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 29.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 32/8; closing Rs. 32/14.

Castorseed September delivery: Opening Rs. 32/7; highest Rs. 32/9, lowest Rs. 32/4/6, closing Rs. 32/6/6.

Groundnut Seeds August Delivery: Opening Rs. 29/10; highest Rs. 29/11; lowest Rs. 29/4; closing Rs. 29/10.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION

Paris, May 28.

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending May 28th gives the total note circulation at 76,826,000,000 francs, a decrease of 484,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, May 28.

The following is the weekly weather report for the week ending 27th May. The low pressure area which appeared over Baluchistan on the 23rd moved the Punjab by next morning and persists there. It caused fairly widespread rain in Kashmir and a few falls on the North West Frontier Province. On the last three days of the week there was local rain in Punjab Hills and Submontane districts of United Provinces with numerous dust-storms in North-west Baluchistan Rajputana and United Provinces on the 26th.

Thunderstorms were normally active in Assam and Bengal during the week. Scattered falls of thunderstorm and rain have also occurred throughout the week and in Bihar, Orissa, East Central Provinces, Deccan and South Madras intermittently. Temperature was above normal in Deccan and its neighbourhood on the first four days of the week and in East Punjab and from West United Provinces to West Central Provinces on the 24th.—A. P.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

We have received the following report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., dated London 13th May.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £147,506,074 on the 6th instant (as compared with £146,279,564 on the previous Wednesday), and represents a decrease of £119,548 since the 31st December, 1930.

In the open market yesterday bar gold was available to the value of about £930,000 of which £325,000 was from South Africa, £38,000 from West Africa and £67,000 from the Straits Settlements. The price was fixed at 84s 9 3/4d. per fine ounce, at which about £30,000 was bought for India and the trade. The Bank of England secured £892,500 at the statutory buying price.

Movements of gold at the Bnak of England during the week have resulted in a net influx of £1,461,880. Receipts totalled £1,484,880, of which £500,000 was in sovereigns "released" and £977,796 in bar gold, whilst withdrawals consisted of £23,00 in sovereigns taken for export.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 4th instant to mid-day on the 11th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
British South Africa	1,059,431
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	88,000
Brazil	66,000
Australia	18,840
Other countries	11,399
	1,243,670

EXPORTS.

	£
Spain	16,631
France	13,512
Germany	12,410
Austria	10,650
British India	5,074
Other countries	417
	58,694

The Transvaal gold output for the month of April last amounted to 882,337 fine ounces, as compared with 910,998 fine ounces for March 1931 and 868,806 fine ounces for April 1930.

It was announced in Canberra yesterday that Australian gold production for the first three months of this year amounted to 111,362 ounces, an increase of 20,788 ounces compared with the corresponding period of last year.

SILVER.

The market has ruled rather quiet and prices have shown only small fluctuations, remaining at about the same level as last week. The Indian Bazaars have bought for immediate shipment and to cover bear sales and China has also bought, but, as America has been more willing to sell, requirements have been easily met.

The demand being more for near delivery, a premium of 1/16d. on cash silver was re-established on the 11th instant.

Although the undertone is considered fairly steady, buyers are not yet disposed to follow any advance in prices.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 4th instant to mid-day on the 11th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Mexico	47,775
British Guiana	20,000
Australia	18,730
Canada	7,407
Other countries	7,172
	101,084

EXPORTS.

	£
British India	24,875
France	5,322
Other countries	7,008
	37,205

Coming Very Shortly! Watch The Date!

MAHARASHTRA FILM CO.'S SCREEN MARVEL

LOVE IMMORTAL OR BAJ-BAHADUR (RANIRUPMATI)

A HISTORICAL PICTURE FULL OF THRILLS INTRIGUES & PASSION

FEATURING MISS SULOCHANA

INDIA'S POPULAR & FAVOURITE SCREEN-QUEEN with Mr. CHOWDHARY and other well-known STARS of MAHARASHTRA AT MAJESTIC

LAST SHOWS! LAST SHOWS!!

Bombay Natika Co.

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE.
TO-DAY at 3-30 & 6-30 p.m.

कुमारी १९३१ OR Miss 1931

A wonderful stage. Talkie at Cinema rates.

RIALTO TALKIES

TO-DAY & TOMORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M. ON SUNDAY AT REDUCED PRICES.

LILTING MELODIES AND TENSE ACTION IN A GREAT LOVE STORY OF THE FOREIGN LEGION.

With FIFY DORSAY And J. HAROLD MURRAY

7 NEW DELIGHTFUL SONG HITS

Western Electric Talkie Equipment.

CABLE ITEMS

London—Flying an old Gipsy-Moth aeroplane which he bought second hand last year, Pilot Officer John Grierson arrived at Lympne this evening after flight from Karachi lasting four and a half days, in order to spend his leave in England.—Reuter.

Moscow.—Mrs. Edwin Montagu has arrived at Askhabad in new aeroplane. She is proceeding to Moscow via Samarkand and Orenburg.—Reuter.

Karachi.—The Karachi air mail of May 21 arrived in London on 27th. The inward air mail is expected on the 30th.—A. P.

Cuttack.—30 houses were gutted by a fire including the workshop of the richest carpenter of the town and the newly built Ramkrishna Cottage and Vivekananda Seva Ashram.—A. P.

Yeotmal.—Lokmanyak Aney a member of the All-India Congress Working Committee sent a message of condolence to the members of the family of the late Raja of Mahammdabad on their bereavement.

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is a progressive Insurance Co. J5

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the insuring public on all occasions and for all insurances. J6

Pandit Jawaharlal Warns Government.

—:o:—

ALLEGATIONS OF BREACH OF AGREEMENT

Light On Hindu-Muslim Problem

"LEAVE NEGOTIATIONS TO MAHATMA" SAYS HE

(From Our Correspondent)
MADRAS, May 27.

"I have not come here merely to congratulate you. We shall congratulate each other when the time comes. I have come here to tell you to be prepared when time for action comes. For, remember that time for rest and congratulation will be only when we have obtained freedom and victory for our country.

"To-day there is said to be a peace and truce between the Indian National Congress and the Government of India. We have agreed to a provisional compromise and we have tried to implement the terms thereof most scrupulously. But have the Government of India and the Provincial Governments been equally scrupulous to keep up to the terms? I leave it to you to answer.

"Even while I was in Lanka, I had reports from my Province and other parts stating there was breach on the part of Government officials.

"But one thing I can say with authority. We of the Indian National Congress are doing our utmost to act up to the terms of the Pact, and if the Government officials think they can take action notwithstanding the truce, I may tell them we are not weak."

The above are some of the remarks made by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru at a public meeting in Tuticorin.

THE CONGRESS IDEAL.

The speaker reminded the audience of the Congress ideals and the oath the nation had taken on March 16, 1930. The Pundit said the pledge still remained and so long as their objective remained unrealised they could not sit at rest and forget that theirs was a slave country.

The Congressmen had done great things in the past. He asked them to remember that still greater things remained to be done till India got Swaraj.

Defining Swaraj, he said it could not be for one group or community. It would be for the masses, for every man or woman that lived in this country. Above all, it must be for the poor who were suffering in all possible ways.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

Referring to the Hindu-Muslim problem he said that it was magnified by those who would not boldly come out and help the national cause, but when quiet was restored they would rake up the question. So far as Congressmen were concerned, they were prepared to give anything the Muslims demanded. There was no difficulty about that. The real difficulty was from those who were sitting in arm-chairs and when trouble came would not help to solve it.

dom, the whole world knows, you and I know what we have achieved. There was a time, not long ago, when any Indian going to a foreign country had to hang down his head in shame and everywhere he was looked upon because we belonged to a suject country. Things have now changed. Let constitutional lawyers note this.

"If you want to know and appreciate this altered status that has come upon us, go out of India and see how Indians are treated in foreign countries. For to-day in foreign countries, Indians, and especially those who took part in last year's movement, go about with the glory of India.

"We have grown conscious of our strength. Though there may still be foreign domination, we have now the wil and the strength to remove it. We know that England also knows that.

"The position is now different. You know that at present there has been a truce between the Indian National Congress and the British Government and there is a provisional settlement. I hope that you know that this provisional settlement is very much provisonal and cannot signify any permanent settlement. Of course, we want peace and everybody wants peace but the peace we want must be a peace that must bring freedom to India. Otherwise, there cannot be any peace.

IF NEGOTIATIONS FAIL.

"We have given our words to honour the terms of the provisional settlement. We shall da our best to honour them. But year by year, we shall not compromise except on terms which will bring independence to this country. We shall do our best to come to peace with our objective in view by means of negotiations, but if these fail, and if there is a certainty tht they will fail, there is no alternative except to start our campaign again in right earnest.

"Therefore, I would in all humility suggest to you to leave the negotiations to Mahatmaji and the Working Committee. Don't bother about them. Get ready for action when the time comes for it.

THREE THINGS.

"I want to remind you that there are two or three things essential. You must bring about a complete boycott of all foreign cloth. Secondly, there must be a boycott of liquor. Thirdly, you must have as many trained and effiient volunteers as possible.

"We have learnt very many lessons from the last year's struggle and the biggest lesson is that you can't carry on a struggle without trained and efficient volunteers. Take steps to build up a strong Volunteer Corps not only of men but of women to serve the nation efficiently.

"A time will come when you will be tested in a manner you have not been tested last year. When we entered with doubt into this valley of shadow, we found that it was full of glorious sunlight. Let us not worry for, there cannot be a shadow for those who work for a great cause. The real joy of life is to throw ourselves into a great cause and work on till you are exhausted. Many of us felt that real joy of life last year. Thousands of us felt it, when again opportunity occurs, hope hundreds of thousands will come forward.

LESSONS FROM LAST STRUGGLE.

—:o:—

Jawaharlal's Appeal.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, May 27.

Replying to the series of addresswhich he received during his visit to Tinnevelly, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said:—

"It was a great time that we had last year, in this ancient country of ours. Although we have not achieved political free-

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD ON TOUR

Exhortation To Observe Truce Terms & Stick To Swadeshi

BHAGALPUR, May 25.
(By Mail).

Babu Rajendra Prasad is touring the interior of the Bhagalpur district, exhorting people at largely attended meeting to observe the Truce terms and stick to swadeshi. Up till now Baunsi, Sultangunj, Sambhganj, Banka, Amarpur Panjwara, Jamdah and Jagdishpur have been visited. The effect of the tour has been wholesome.—A. P.

RETRENCHMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE FORMS SUB-COMMITTEES.

SIMLA, May 28.

The Retrenchment Advisory Committee has concluded its preliminary sittings with the formation of several sub-committees for dealing with various groups of subjects. These sub-committees will meet shortly before the Legislative session probably in August. Till their spade work in connection with retrenchment schemes will continue.—A. P.

HOW SCHUSTER RETRENCHES.

Starving the goat but stuffing the geese.

TURKEY AND IRAQ

How Turkey Joined The War

OPINION OF AN OLD MINISTER

Usian Bey Mardinan is one of the great personalitiets of Turkey. During the old regime he was once the Minister of Finance. When the Great War broke out he was still a member of the Government. He had also served as the Inspector-General of the Department of Economy.

A representative of "Al-Ihnam" interviewed this old Turkish Minister and among other things, ascertained the causes which actually led Turkey to participate in the War. Since he was at that time a Minister of the Government he knew them more than most of his contemporaries.

SECRET TREATY WITH GERMANY.

Usjan Bey said, "When the Great War broke out, Prince Said Halim Pasha was at the head of the Government and I was one of its members. I was against taking part in the War. My opinion was that Turkey should have observed a policy of neutrality. But this view was not countenanced and the Turkish Government joined the War. The real reason of it was that Prince Said had, on behalf of Turkey, contracted a secret treaty with Germany six months before the War began.

"When I saw that the Cabinet persisted in declaring war I resigned from it. Three other ministers —Mahmud Pasha Shurkasuli, Minister of Public Works, Jawid Bey, Minister of Finance, and Sulaiman Bustani Affendi, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture —also submitted their resignations along with me. Sulaiman Bustani Bey was an intelligent and clever man. As a learned man and scholar he held an eminent position among his contemporaries. Nay, as a gentleman of finished manners and courteous dealings his personality was of the highest order. While in the domain of literature his genius reached perfection.

AFTER RESIGNATION.

"In those days Ghazi Anwar Pasha was the War Minister and we all were members of the Society for Union and Progress. The majority of the Turkish population was then associated with this Society.

"The Ministry wielded great influence on the people of Turkey. As soon as war was declared the step it had taken and gave the authorities full power to do all that was deemed necessary."

CONDITION OF IRAQ.

Usjan Bey continued:—

"After the resignation I kept totally aloof from politics and lived in Turkey till June 1915. Then I proceeded to Switzerland where I passed my time in studies. Later I went to England and stayed in London till 1925. From there I had negotiations with the Government of Iraq which appointed me at the head of its Treasury.

"The experience gathered and investigations made by me during my few years there have proved that the financial condition of the Iraq Government is sound. The portion of the Turkish debt which was allotted to Iraq after the War has all been repaid by instalment. The revenue of the country is about five million guineas. This amount is no doubt very small in comparison with the revenue of Egypt, but it must be noted that the population of Iraq does not exceed three millions. The Government directs particular attention to irrigation and road repairing. It is true that it has not yet turned its attention towards construction of railways because that would involve an extraordinarily big amount which the Government cannot for the present afford to spend.

EDUCATION.

"As to the progress of education in Iraq, the Government has been taking the keenest interest in this direction and expenditure for education increases with every new annual budget. A compulsory education bill has been passed though, however, it has not yet been properly signed. Later on its will be enforced officially.

"The University has a Law and a Medical College of its own. In the Law College there is no foreigner as its teacher. But in the Medical College there are two teachers who called from foreign lands. Every year Government sends out students to foreign countries so that they may complete their education. Students are specially sent to England and the United States of America. Besides securing doctorates in Arts and Sciences they receive training in aviation.—"Mussalman."

NOAKHALI MUSLIM CONFERENCE

Division On The Question Of Electorate

MR. FUZLUL HAQUE'S STATEMENT

NOAKHALI, May 25.

At the Noakhali Muslim Conference held under the presidency of the Nawab of Dacca the following resolutions were adopted:—

"In view of the grave issues raised on the controversy in regard to joint and separate electorates, this Conference earnestly requests the leaders of the Mohamedan community to convene a representative conference of Moslems of all shades of opinion in Bengal to come to a common understanding in regard to the question of the retention or abolition of separate electorates."

"This Conference strongly condemns the system of special constituencies, and observes with regret that the Congress has not hitherto raised its voice in favour of the abolition of such special constituencies, and hereby requests the Congress to take early steps for the abolition of such constituencies."

After these resolutions were passed Mr. Fuzlul Haque, replying to an address presented to him by the Municipality, said that he was neither a Separatist nor a Communalist and it was never his intention to advocate any measure that would be unfair to any non-Moslem community. Referring to his past associations with the Congress and the Moslem League he said that although differences of opinion might have induced him to severe his connexions temporarily with the Congress, his heart was always in the Congress and all the ideals for which it stood. He never did anything to hamper the Congress in its activities for the good of the country.

World's Endurance Non-Refuelling Record

LONDON, May 28.

JACKSONVILLE (Florida)—The World's endurance non-refuelling record of 75 hours 23 minutes established early in March at Oran by Frenchmen named Boustoutrat and Rossi has been beaten by two detroiters named Walter Less and Frederick Brossi, flying a diesel-engined monoplane. They started on May 25 with 398 gallons of fuel oil and are still flying.—Reuter.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN EAST

—:o:—

Consideration By Advisory Conference

MR. BAKHALE'S MOVE AT LABOUR CONFERENCE

LONDON, May 28.

Geneva.—A number of resolutions from the delegates from the Far Eastern countries put down for consideration at the international Labour Conference include the proposal of Mr. Bakhale, the Indian Workers' delegate, to convene early an advisory conference to consider special matters affecting labour conditions in the East, at which workers in the Colonies and Mandated territories and also the native and coloured workers should be represented.—Reuter.

JAMNAGAR PRAJA MANDAL

Bombay Institution 'Not Authorised'?

(From A Correspondent.)
JAMNAGAR, May 24.

A meeting of the Jamnagar Praja Mandal was held on the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. in the Jain Pathshala, to consider a letter received from Amritlal G. Mehta, Secretary, Jamnagar Praja Mandal (Bombay).

It was resolved that notwithstanding the existence of a Praja Mandal at Jamnagar to look after 4-1/2 lacs of people, outsiders' assumption of the designation of "Jamnagar Praja Mandal" suggesting to them (the genuine institution) for enlistment as their members was striking, wonderful and unbecoming. That the public being perfectly conscious of the Bombay Jamnagarians having not the slightest right to speak in the name of Jamnagar Praja Mandal declined such enlistment and abhorred any action on the part of Bombayite Jamnagarians. It was further declared that it was absolutely inadvisable and unbecoming on the part of outsiders to take any step in the name of Jamnager public against the real wish of the people. It was finally resolved that there was neither necessity of replying to the above letter nor of sending any subscription of membership by any one.

SCHISM IN CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Rival Parties Choose Their Own President

NOAKHALI, May 28.

The annual general meeting of the District Congress Committee has resulted in a split between the followers of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and those of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose. The latter mostly members of the Young Men's Association, walked out as a protest against the procedure adopted by the meeting and held another at which they elected Mr. Kshitish Chandra Roy Chowdhury, the erstwhile District Congress Secretary as President. Mr. Sen Gupta's group, however, continued the work of the original meeting and chose Mr. Haran Ghosh Chowdhury the former President, as their leader.—AP.

CROWN TROOPS' SUCCESS

"Rebels" Killed Or Captured

RANGOON, May 28.

A report has been received of a very successful action against the rebel leader San Htu on the evening of May 26. Military police attacked San Htus camp. Rebels thereupon fled, but they left four killed and one wounded and eight were captured. Those killed included two of San Htus righthand men. Guns, ammunition, "dahs" and charms were also taken possession of. The camp was completely destroyed. There were no casualties on Government side.—A. P.

STORM HAVOC IN SANDWIP ISLANDS.

NOAKHALI, May 28.

A girl and a man are reported to have been killed and extensive damage done to house property by a storm which blew over Sandwip Islands. Several fishing boats capsized in the local river and three of the occupants cannot be traced.—A. P.

"Remedy For Redress Against Defaulting Trustees Cumbrous & Expensive"

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BETTER ADMINISTRATION OF WAKFS

SUPERINTENDENT SHOULD MAINTAIN A REGISTER WITH FULL PARTICULARS.

The report of the Mussalman Wakf Committee, Bombay, has been published. The Committee which was appointed in April 1930, was the outcome of a resolution moved by Mr. Syed Munavar, M.L.C. and passed by the Legislative Council, August 12, 1929. The Committee consisted of the Collector of Bombay, President, and Sardarsahib Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha, the late Mr. Bundalibhoy Hajeebhoy, Mr. Syed Munavar, Moulvi Mahomed Yunus Ghulam Hussain Haindaday, Mr. Hussain Badruddin Tayebji, Mr. Haji Meharbakhsh, Mr. Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal, Professor Syed Reza, Mr. Munshi Fateh Mahomed and Mr. Bharata K. S. Aiyar, Members.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The terms of reference to the Committee were:—

(1) To consider the present condition of Mussalman religious and charitable Wakfs in the City of Bombay and the steps to be taken to provide for their efficient governance, administration and supervision, and to make recommendations:

(2) To ascertain the defects, if any, in the working and application of the Mussalman Wakf Act in the City of Bombay and to make suggestions to remove the same; and

(3) To report whether, in the opinion of the Committee, Section 13 of the Mussalman Wakf Act, enabling local Governments to exempt Wakfs from the operation of the Act should be retained or removed.

The report says:—

CUMBROUS AND EXPENSIVE.

The Government control and supervision over the actual working of the Wakfs is almost nil, because there is no responsible Government agency to carry out this duty. As pointed out by Mr. A. M. Kajiji in his evidence, the Chief Judge of Small Causes Court has little time and no special staff to scrutinise and check the accounts minutely. The Wakfs under Court Schemes are free, even from the formality of submitting accounts to the Court. The remedy for redress against defaulting or dihonest trustees is so cumbrous and expensive that it is rarely resorted to. The result is that the community suffers and the beneficiries are debarred from reaping the full benefit of Wakfs which are created by generous donors with the best of intentions.

With sound organisation, proper supervision, sympathetic guidance and salutary check, the Mussalman Wakfs in the City of Bombay, which are valued at several crores of rupees, yielding an income of several lakhs of rupees every year, are fraught with potentialities of incaluable good to the community at large. What is wanted is co-ordination of effort and team spirit on the part of the Mutawallis and the setting up of a suitable machinery for sympathetic advice and wise guidance. There are many trusts with common objects. There are a large number of Wakfs which are wholly or partly meant for educational purposes.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The enquiry has shown that the old complaints still continue and the real object for which the Act was passed is not served by the Act in its present form.

What is needed is the provision of means whereby the public can have easy access to full particulars of each and every Wakf that may be in existence for their benefit and whereby the beneficiaries may ge able to have their grievances against the trustees redresssed cheaply and expeditiously. To achieve this object, the institution of a Central Wakf Board consisting of not more than seven members including the President is recommended. Experience shows that large unwieldy boards rarely work smoothly and efficiently. The Central Wakf Board should be a corporate body, invested with powers to arbitrate and decide cases of disputes between Mutawallis themselves or between Mutawallis and beneficiaries. The Board should have perpetual succession and may sue and be sued in its corporate capacity.

A person who may be a Barrister or Advocate or Vakil of the High Court of not less than ten years' standing or a judicial officer of ripe experience and standing may be nominated by Government to act as President of the Board. Half the number of the members may be representatives of the Muslim Wakfs in the City of Bombay, while the rest may be recruited from amongst retired Muslim officers of high status and standing, from Moulvis, Barristers, Advocates and Vakils of standing and experience and from other Mussalmans of culture, education and character. The Board should consist entirely of Muslims and the term of its office may be three years, the members to be eligible on the expiration of the term for re-election.

SUPERINTENDENT'S DUTY.

The Board should have an office establishment consisting of a Superintendent, a Secretary who should be a certified auditor and one or two clerks. The Superintendent may be designated the Superintendent of Wakfs and he should be an officer of the rank not lower than that of a Deputy Collector or a Senior Sub-Judge and should be appointed by Government. It will be the duty of the Superintendent to maintain a register of all kinds of Wakfs with full particulars of their objects, property, income, expenditure, etc., as prescribed by the rules. He will also inspect and scrutinise the accounts and the reports of auditors of the various wakfs, make enquiries, inspect wakf properties and carry out such other duties as may be entrusted to him by the Central Board.

All the powers now exercised by the Small Causes Court will be exercised by the Central Board, which will not only be advisory but also conciliatory and judicial with regard to the settlement of Wakf disputes. It should be vested with the powers necessary to dispose of all questions relating to trusts, such as ordering accounts, payment or refund of monies, renewal and appointment of trustees and all other questions relating to trusts. The decisions of the Central Wakf Board would be enforced in the same way as those of the Small Causes Court but they will be appealable to the High Court. The Mutawallis of all Wakfs will be required to submit all the statements and schedules, which are now submitted to the Small Causes Court, to the Central Wakf Board.

DUTIES OF BOARD.

The following duties will be performed by the Board:—

(a) It will maintain a complete, up-to-date Register of Mussalman Wakfs in the City of Bombay and file copies of deeds and instruments of trusts.

(b) It will serve as an Information Bureau of Wakfs for the public and publish every year a Directory of Wakfs, containing a sufficient account of the origin, objects, assets, income, expenditure and working of each Wakf.

(c) It will render necessary help to the beneficiaries and safeguard their interests by seeing that they get their dues under the Wakfs.

(d) It will form a Wakf Fund out of donations and grants made to the Board, contributions charged on the income of Wakfs at a small fixed per centage, fees fines, etc.

These provisions should be made applicable to all sections of the Mussalmans and to all trusts and exemptions should be granted to none.

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